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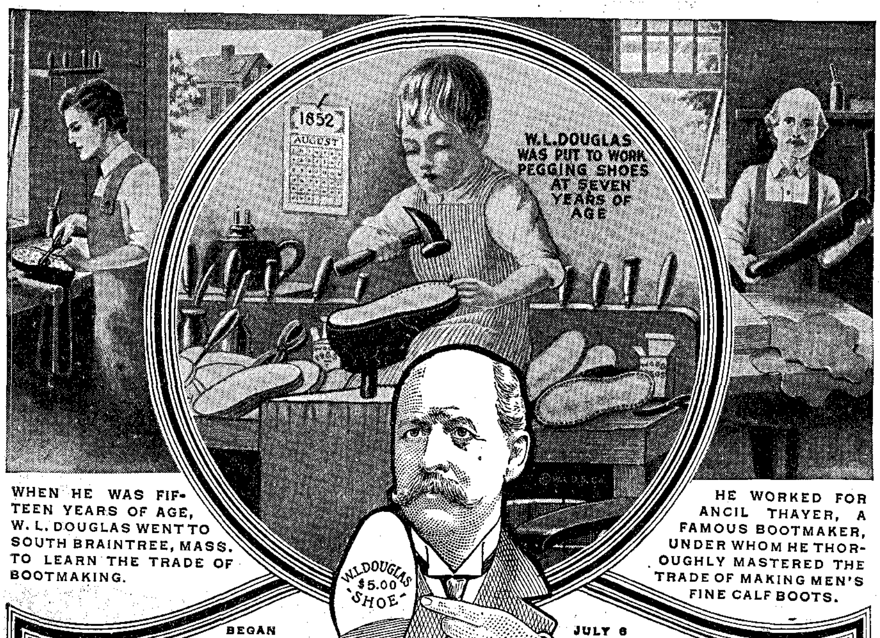
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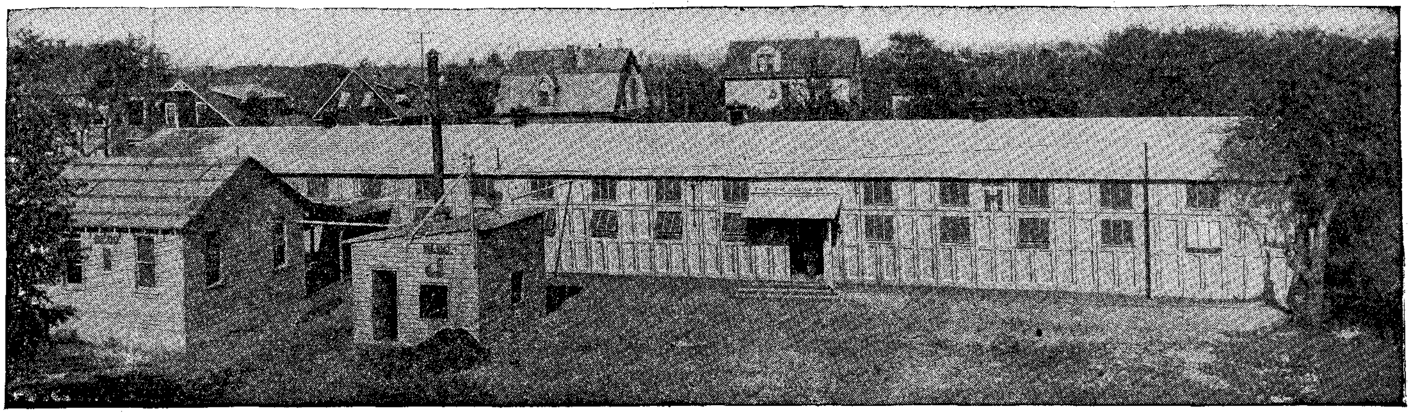

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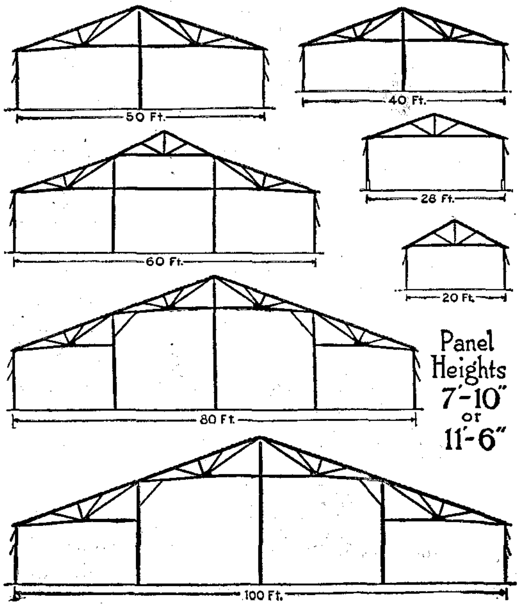

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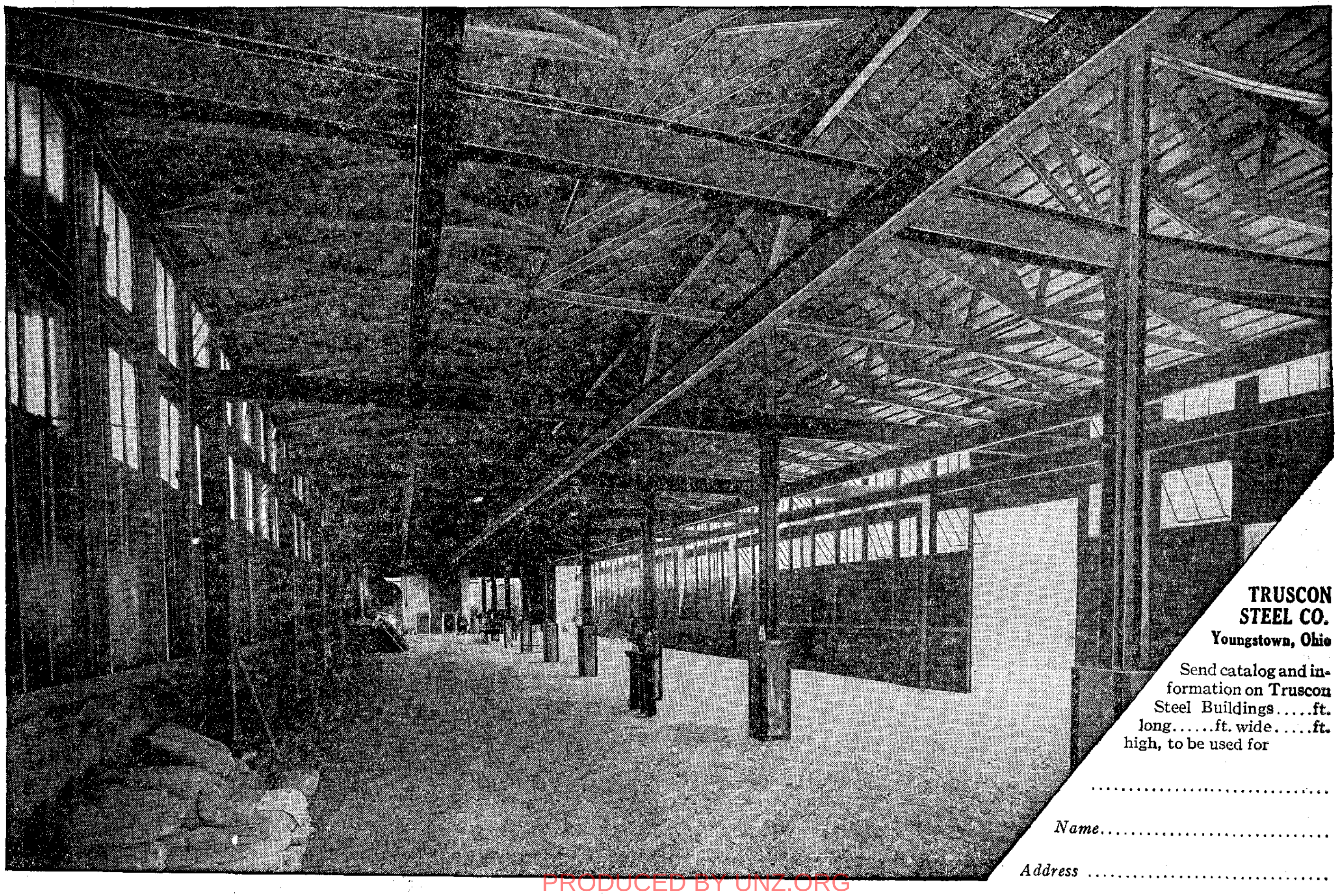

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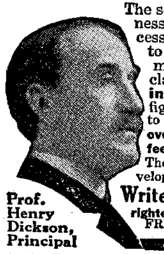

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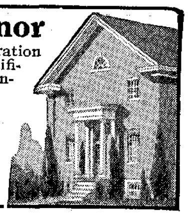

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How To Size People Up From Their Looks

Little Signs That Reveal Character At a Glance—Plain as Print When You Know How to Read Them

ONE evening a few months ago, I happened to be on the Twentieth Century bound for Chicago. In the club car after dinner, whom should I run into but my old friend John Cogan.

Our talk gradually veered around to business—as usually happens between business men. But this was no ordinary "shop talk"—I soon found myself getting a brand new viewpoint on meeting and dealing with others.

From the ground up, John Cogan is the kind of man people call practical. He is a thoroughgoing business man, and incidentally has always been a mighty good salesman. So he took me somewhat by surprise when he told me—apropos of a big deal that he had just put over—that in the last few months he had learned more about handling people and getting on with them and about selling, than in all his previous years of experience put together.

I asked him how. "By learning how to 'read' people—from their faces, from their outward appearance; how to look *into* them and *through* them, instead of merely *at* them," was his answer.

"What I have learned about judging people," John continued, "has already added 25% to my sales—and you know I've always done fairly well. I can win men around now that I used to fall down on—simply because I can now size them up at sight and tell just how to go at them—whether to get right down to business or open up in a roundabout way—what their weak points are—what angle of talk will make the best appeal to each man, and what facts or arguments will clinch him. It is all as clear as a book when you know the simple alphabet of signs that spell out a man's character and his mental 'slants'—an alphabet that is surprisingly easy to learn.

"From a strictly business standpoint," John went on, "I consider this knack of judging people at sight about the biggest thing I ever picked up in my life. And yet learning it was a matter of only a few spare half-hours, while smoking my after-dinner cigar.

"Maybe you've heard of Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford. Every once in a while some magazine writes her up. For years she has made a business of analyzing character from appearances. One of the big agricultural implement companies paid her a record salary for picking employees that way—because of her ability to tell from an applicant's looks whether he had the stuff to make good, and what kind of a job he would fit into best. Instead of being guided by an applicant's record, or experience, or references, Dr. Blackford judged his good points and bad points, his ability and dependability, entirely from what she could see of him while taking his application. Other big firms have also paid her big fees for doing similar work.

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DR. BLACKFORD'S unerring ability to judge people at sight is amply evidenced by her remarkable record in the selection of employees for such firms as the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hercules Powder Company, and others. In passing on thousands of applicants each year, Dr. Blackford estimated the character and capabilities of each entirely from the outward signs. The accuracy of her instantaneous judgment is proved by the fact that 98% of her selections—regardless of their previous experience—made good at the jobs in which she placed them. Her 7-lesson course now makes it easy for anyone to learn and apply the simple principles which she had been using for years.

"I had read and heard enough about Dr. Blackford's work," he continued, "to convince me that she had learned something I wanted to learn. I did a little sleuthing. I found that she had taught the knack of judging to thousands of men and women—all the way from ambitious clerks up to heads of million dollar corporations.

"I made up my mind that I could get the knack if they could. It was easier than I ever dreamed possible. You know lots of things that look hard at first turn out to be very simple when some one who knows shows you how. After a little practice, the knack of 'reading' people from their outward appearance has become almost automatic with me."

* * * * * *

I have known John Cogan for years. He isn't a man who lets mere enthusiasm run away with him. Results are the only things that count with him. But there was one point I didn't get—how as busy a man as John Cogan had found time to go to school to Dr. Blackford or anyone else.

"Nothing of the sort," he explained when I asked him. "I found that Dr. Blackford has recently boiled the whole thing down into 7 simple, quick and easy lessons in printed form—a sort of vest pocket course for busy people that you can read and study after dinner at home, on the train, or any other time or place that happens handy. The lessons are so simple and interesting that they are more like a pastime than a study. My first evening on those lessons was more fun than going to a show. And the practical results began to show immediately—that first evening gave me pointers that I began to cash in on the very next day. The rest was merely a matter of a little more study and a little more practice.

"And here is another thing that makes it easy—a mere request to the publishers of Dr. Blackford's lessons will bring them for 5 days' free examination. If they don't sell themselves to you when you look them over, send them back and they cost you nothing. If you think you are getting value received, a $5 bill pays for them. That's all. And I can honestly say, Harry, that I wouldn't trade what I got from those lessons for any $5,000 check ever signed, let alone a $5 bill."

* * * * * *

One of the best moves I ever made in my life was to take John Cogan's suggestion and follow suit. That was about three months ago. Now that I'm in on the real How of reading people from the outward signs—of telling what a man or woman is like from what they look like—I can say "ditto" to everything John Cogan said.

YOU meet a man or a woman for the first time—you may be favorably or unfavorably impressed—may form an instant liking or dislike—but is your first judgment of people based on anything more than a mere half-conscious *impression*? Will it stand the test of *better acquaintance*?

Do you know how to look *into* people—and *through* them merely by looking *at* them?

Until recently, the writer of this article was constantly finding himself mistaken in his first impressions of people—constantly handicapping himself in both a business and social way because of his inability to form a correct judgment of the people he met.

But here he tells how the simple signs that reveal a person's character, mental workings, temperament, trustworthiness, or other traits, have become an open book to him; how these outward signs that show the inner qualities always stand out plain as the nose on a man's face; how he has learned to tell at a glance what people are like just from what they *look* like.

He didn't paint it a bit too strong—either the simplicity of it, or the practical day after day value of knowing how to judge people, instead of relying on mere haphazard impressions about them.

Thanks to those 7 easy lessons, I can now tell almost the minute I lay eyes on people how to make them my friends, in either a business or social way—how to talk to them, how to influence them to the best advantage. Also I can tell at a glance whom I can trust and whom I can't. The first time I see a man—or woman either—I can get a better line on him than many of his friends have after years of acquaintance. On top of all this, those lessons have taught me more about myself than I ever knew before—and when you come right down to it, mighty few of us ever really know ourselves *to say nothing of others*. To my mind, those two points are two of the biggest factors in any kind of work or business—knowing yourself and knowing others. No wonder Mr. L. E. Hawley, of Grand Rapids, wrote the Independent Corporation as follows:

> "If I had known years ago what I have learned already from Dr. Blackford's Course, the knowledge would have been worth a thousand times the price of these lessons to me."

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That's why I say that what you can get from Dr. Blackford's 7-lesson Course in Character Reading is certainly worth many times $5 to anyone who will take the trouble to send for it and read it.

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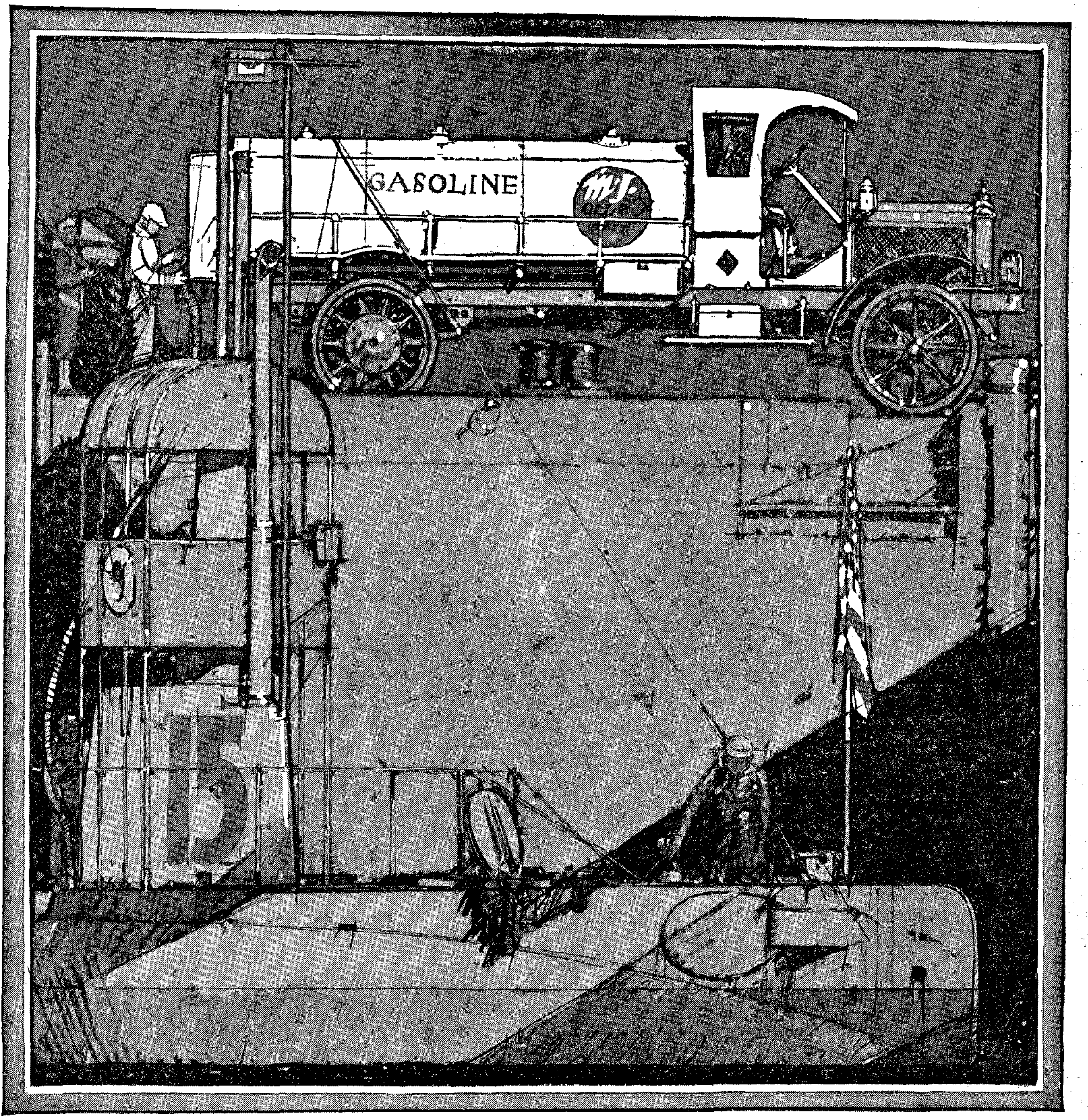

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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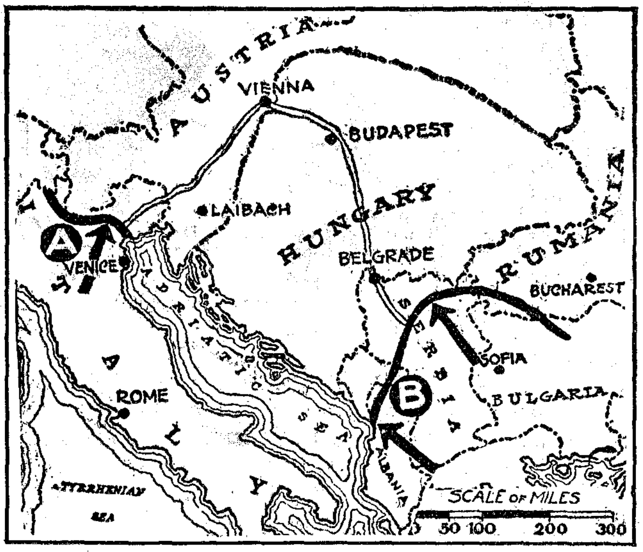
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

UNSCRAMBLING "MITTELEUROPA"

GERMANY'S DOOM WAS FINALLY SEALED when her last two allies, Turkey and Austria, realized the uselessness of further fighting and surrendered to the Entente. Instead of Germany consolidating an empire in Central Europe, interested observers now see the Allies encouraging the development of a group of small independent nations between the Alps and the Karpathians, between the Adriatic and the Danube, and in Western Asia. When Europe was reconstituted after the overthrow of Napoleon, Austria took the leading part. The Austrian Metternich, worshiping political reaction as something holy, for a generation pulled from Vienna the diplomatic strings that kept princes on their thrones and peoples in subjection. It is, therefore, singularly fitting that the triumph of democracy a century later should be built upon the ruins of the Austrian Empire, that the first nations to experience a new birth of freedom through success of the armies of the free peoples should be the races so long shackled by the Hapsburg. Yet the political task of building the new from the ruins of the old is never a simple one. It may be fairly easy in what was once Turkey, for we now have an independent Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia already enjoy the blessings of British rule, while Smyrna has for some time had a practically independent ruler, and Turkish rule in many spots has been but nominal. But the task ahead of us in Central Europe can only, editors declare, be compared to "unscrambling eggs." With famine, revolution, and economic collapse at home, the appearance of Allied troops on the Danube and the advance of the Italians across the Piave were the signal for a quick exchange from offering to begging for peace on the part of Austria. But, as some one asked in Paris, is there any longer any Austria to make peace? The ax is laid at the foot of the Hapsburg tree, observes the Buffalo *Evening News*, tho other dailies prefer a different figure for the crashing of the ramshackle Austrian Empire. The Boston *Christian Science Monitor* likens it to the breaking up of a wrecked ship. Others call it "dismembering," and the New York *Globe* sees Austria "dissolved, blown up from its own internal picric acid," and the Danubian basin "littered with the fragments of a broken régime." Vienna has acknowledged the independence of Hungary, of the Czecho-Slovaks, of the Jugo-Slavs, the Austrian Germans talk of their own separate nation, and minor nationalities have raised the standard of revolt in various parts of the Hapsburg patrimony. The sudden crumbling of this great and ancient empire is envisaged by our editors as one of the great facts of this war. "One of the Great Powers, the most evil, looking back over all the centuries, the headquarters of tyranny and reaction, of persecution, political and religious, seems about to disappear," says Mr. Simonds in the New York *Tribune;* "thirty millions of slaves are to become free men; the progress of the French Revolution, arrested at the Congress of Vienna, has been extended." This, we are told, is the "great human fact," but editors also point out that the break-up of Austria means much to us from the political and military aspects. For one thing, notes the New York *Journal of Commerce,* "the moment the Brenner Pass is open for the troops of the Allies to invade Bavaria, or they can advance uninterrupted across the Hungarian plain to occupy Dresden and Berlin, Germany will have to acknowledge her irretrievable defeat." Furthermore, a permanent result of the liberation of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary would be:



TWO REASONS WHY VIENNA QUIT.

The Italians struck at A, at B the Allies conquered Albania and Servia and established a foothold on the Danube.

> "(1) Instead of fifty-one million of Austro-Hungarian subjects, Germany could exploit the resources of only twenty-two millions of Austro-Germans and Magyars; (2) these liberated nationalities would form a barrier between Germany and the Balkans owing to their racial tradition of anti-Germanism and their geographical position. Or, to borrow the concise formula of Mr. Dubosc: 'If we are of those who speak of demolishing Austria and do not speak of demolishing Germany, it is because (1) the demolition of the one appears to us definitive, while that of the second appears ephemeral; (2) because the demolition of Germany appears to us superfluous on the day when Prussia will be cast down; (3) because the demolition of Austria will be the ruin of the *bloc* of Central Europe, which was hostile to us, and in particular of the mutual aid of German and Hungarian, assured by the Austro-Hungarian compromise of 1867.'"

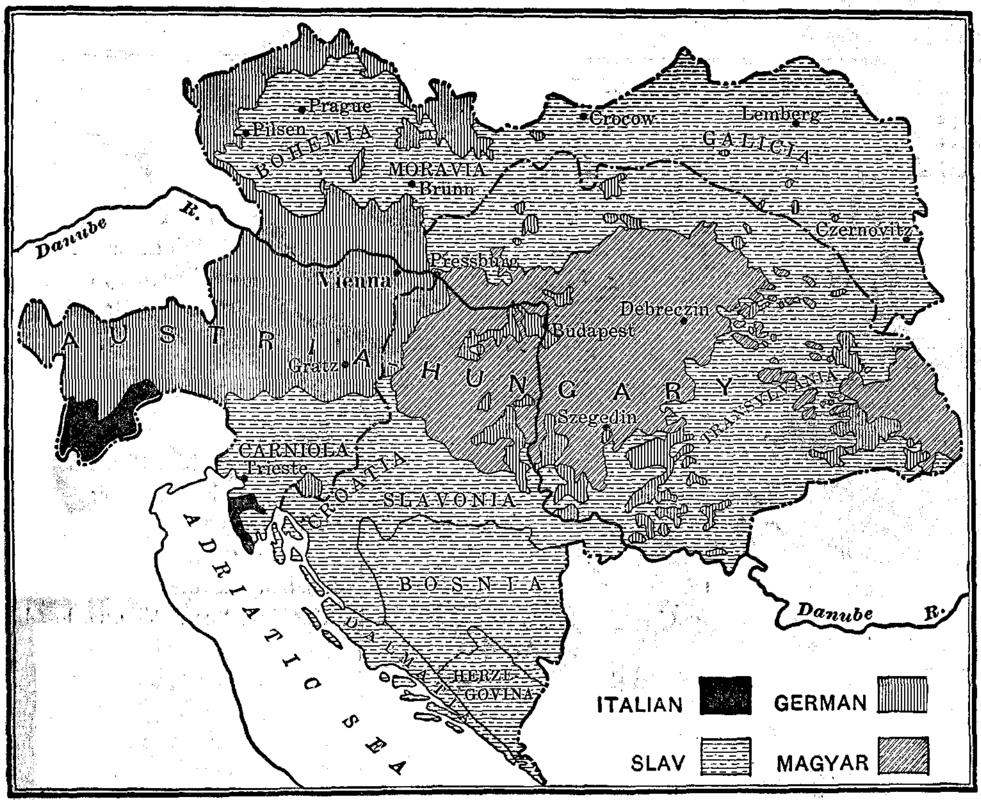
It is but in accord with the ordinary and expected workings of human nature, the Chattanooga *News* observes, "that the Entente and ourselves encourage the breaking up of the Central monarchies into smaller units"—

> "Germany pursued a similar course toward the Ukraine, Russian Poland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Livonia, and Finland. For centuries the chief fear of Germany had been of a Muscovite invasion. Now it practises to the east the policy of 'Divide

and rule.' So France and England are not yet willing to face a future restored Germany, with powerful allies in Austria and the Balkans. So anything we can do to promote the separatist spirit in enemy countries is fair in war. We hope to create a front in the interior of enemy lands. It was just in this way that the Federal Government encouraged in the '60's the formation of West Virginia out of the flank of the Old Dominion and received it into the Union."

But, the Tennessee daily continues:

"It must be frankly said that there is a danger in paying too much attention to racial aspirations. Problems will arise for settlement which are insoluble. Take, for instance, the Balkans: races and religions are mixed there to an extent which can be described by no other term so well as 'scrambled eggs.' . . . . . .



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S RACIAL PROBLEM, WHICH THE ALLIES ARE HELPING TO SOLVE.

The Slavs of Bohemia and Moravia make up the new Czecho-Slovak state. The Poles of Galicia may join their brothers to the north to form an independent Poland. The people of Transylvania are largely akin to the Roumanians to the south. A group of Slav states in the lower center of the map may join with Montenegro and Servia to make up a great Jugo-Slav nation.

"There is no more certain cause for a future war than the dismemberment of a country. The President has kept this idea before us. It was the wrong done France in 1871 which, as the President has said, kept Europe disturbed for fifty years, and in the case of Italy, the provinces for which she is fighting were given Austria in the time of Napoleon. That same ruler reduced Prussian territory by half, and in 1813, after his flight from Moscow, the Prussians fell on him. . . . . . .

"It will probably be found on investigation that not all these people, nor those of Transylvania, wish to desert their old allegiance. In Bohemia and in the Tyrol there is a large Teutonic population."

It is largely because it has been such "a singular and paradoxical dominion" that the breaking up of Austria presents such difficulties, the New York *Globe* thinks. It recalls certain facts:

"A steady war-maker, she has steadily been defeated, yet after each overthrow she has emerged substantially intact and often with gains of territory. France, Germany, and Italy have beaten her. Russia saved her when Hungary had brought the Hapsburgs to their knees. She has been the ward of Europe, whose efforts to commit suicide have been frustrated. The Hapsburg power was the reason Gladstone glanced at when he remarked, great liberal and friend of small nations tho he was, that if Austria-Hungary did not exist it would be necessary to invent her. Europe has felt, were the conglomerate populations of the upper Danubian Valley not artificially held together, that the bickerings of a multitude of petty states would keep the world in turmoil. The Balkans have displayed in our time, even as Italy did in the Middle Ages, the dangers of having a new nation every few leagues.

"America is heartily for the emancipation of the Czechs, the Hungarians, the South Slavs, the Poles, the Roumanians, the Italians, and the Ruthenians, on whom has been laid the heavy hand of Teutonism; but will the emancipation make for a durable peace? If from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the Alps to the Dardanelles, come into being nearly a score of small nations, each one jealous of its place in the sun, it is not certain pacifism will result. Call the roll of the proposed comminution: Livonia, Courland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, German Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece.

"The influence of the big nations should go to making the aggregates as large as possible. The world has an interest in the reconstitution of Russia, a large Poland, a greater Roumania, a Jugo-Slavia that will bring together not merely Croatians, Dalmatians, Styrians, and the Servians of political Hungary and of Bosnia, but Servia and Montenegro. The big nations have grave faults, but the little ones, except they accumulate a tradition like that of seasoned Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, etc., have even graver ones. Think of a dozen new tariff frontiers! . . . . . .

"Something approximating to the Big Brother relation which this country would like to sustain to the nations of the western hemisphere seems a necessity of the world-situation. It is doubtful if any league of peace will be successful which is strictly logical in its adherence to the principle of equality of national right."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* fears Austria will go "through the convulsions that marked the disintegration in Russia." Only—

"The struggle in Austria will be greater, because there will be racial as well as class hatreds, and there is nothing more bitter than a racial hatred. So the very disintegration of Austria is fraught with danger to the Allies."

Since the visit of Kossuth, Americans have sympathized with Hungarian dreams of independence. To-day the Emperor of Austria-Hungary has given the Magyar state a complete independent cabinet, and Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independence party, promises the formation of an independent antidynastic state with a democratic constitution. But that Hungary is speaking too late to save herself is an opinion which has been formed by several of our editors. Hungary, the New York *Evening Post* observes, "wants to give the impression that she has broken loose from the Dual Monarchy, and hence has been relieved of all blood-guilt in the war, and should be allowed to go her way undisturbed; but the peace conference will not be deceived." Then there are the subject peoples of Hungary whose view-point, as the New York *Sun* notes, was strikingly revealed to the ruling Magyars "when the Croatian regiments at Fiume, Hungary's only seaport, revolted and took possession of the town in the name of the new Czecho-Slovak state." The Boston *Transcript* points out that "the principle of the self-determination of nationalities will inevitably deprive Hungary, as she is now constituted, of all her Moravian counties in the north, of all Transylvania, of the Roumanian Banat in the southeast, and of Croatia and Slavonia in the southwest. Hungary will be reduced to her purely Magyar element." *The Transcript* concludes that:

"The truly great nation which will emerge from the Austro-

Hungarian wreck will be Czecho-Slovakia, which will stand in middle-Europe as Mount Zion stood in Judea, beautiful for situation, and crowned with her ancient and cultured capital, Prague. Czecho-Slovakia, leading by the hand Jugo-Slavia, farther south, will possess a moral and intellectual hegemony among the Slavic races, and will by this means quite overshadow Hungary, which has made its choice for ill instead of for good."

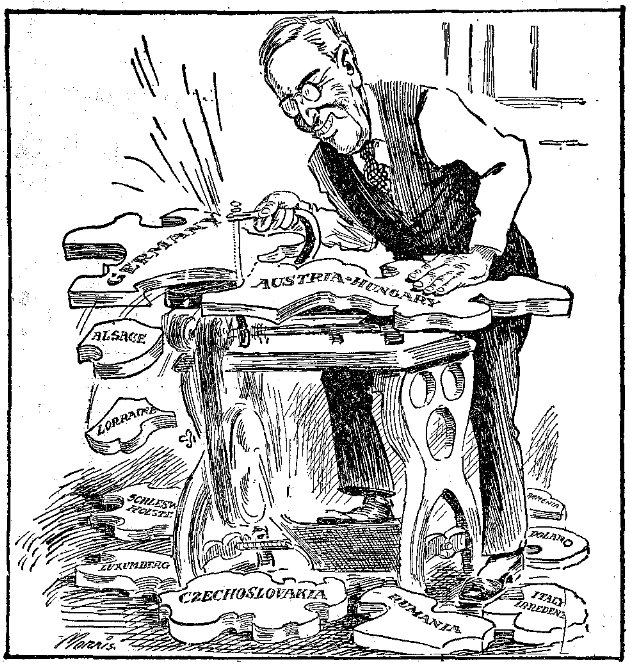
Austria's announced willingness to deal directly with the Czecho-Slovak National Council, the raising of the red and white flag in Prague, and the tearing down of the symbols of Hapsburg rule in the old Bohemian city, are first steps in the recovery of national independence by this state, whose armies have fought so valiantly thousands of miles from their homeland.

Somewhat less attention has been paid to the Jugo-Slavs. Slovenes, Croatians, and Servians recently declared upon certain fundamental principles through the executive committee of their national council. These were:

> "First, to bring about a reunion of all the Slovenes, Croatians, and Servians on a racial basis, without reference to their present political frontiers.
>
> "Secondly, to create a sovereign state on a democratic basis.
>
> "Thirdly, to see that the nationalities represented by the council have a delegate at the peace conference."

Who will lead in the new Slavonic state, the Servian, the Croatian, or the Slovene? This question is answered thus by such a distinguished Servian as Professor Michael Pupin:

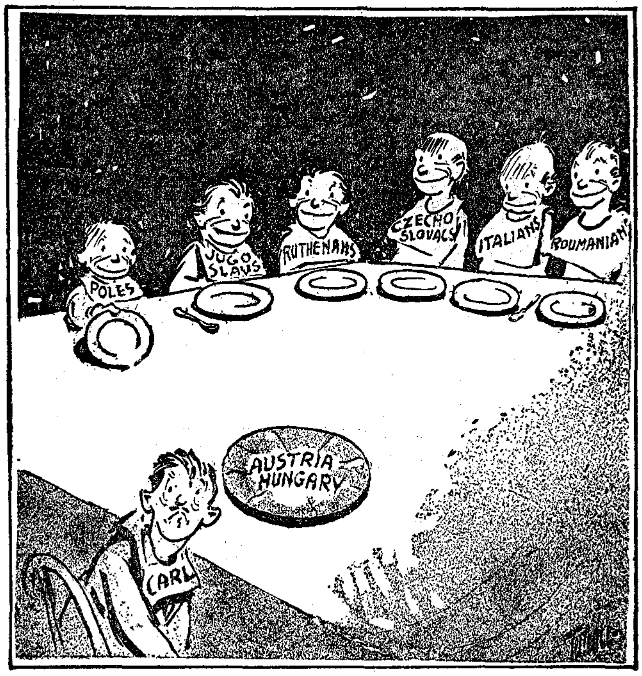
> "The ablest of them will be the leaders, and the others will follow. But the foundation on which the South Slavonic state is to be raised must be Servia, as was defined in the declaration of Corfu by representatives of the Government of Servia and the South Slav committee of London, the leaders of the South Slavs in Austria-Hungary. The real reason why Servia must be the foundation of the South Slavonic state is because Servia is a democracy and has been so for more than a century, and the Servian is well trained in a democratic form of government. The Slovene and the Croatian are not, but they will undoubtedly take to it rapidly, because, being Slavs, they have a natural inclination toward democracy, an inclination which has, however, been dwarfed by the long subjection to the autocracy of Austria and of Hungary.



THE JIG-SAW.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "The Servian of Servia has also made more sacrifices in blood, in treasure, and in suffering of every kind to win the independence of the Jugo-Slavs. The Allies know that the Servian of Servia is a brave and loyal ally and that they can trust him. There is no doubt in my mind that before many years have passed the Allies will have found out that the Croatians, the Slovenes, and the Servians of Austria are just as brave and loyal as the Servians of Servia. It should also be remembered that Servia has had the leadership of the South Slavonic movement for more than fifty years. It was because this movement seemed to the Germans such a threatening one that Servia was attacked in 1914.
>
> "If a South Slav state is to be formed in the Balkans, and if the Servians are to be the pillars of this state, as they really will be, then it is unthinkable to form it under any other basis than a constitutional monarchy, with the dynasty of Karageorgevitch at its head. Under the Karageorgevitch we can have a truly democratic Jugo-Slavia, in which the Servian, the Croatian, and the Slovene will enjoy absolutely equal rights and privileges."



"PLEASE PASS THE PIE!"

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

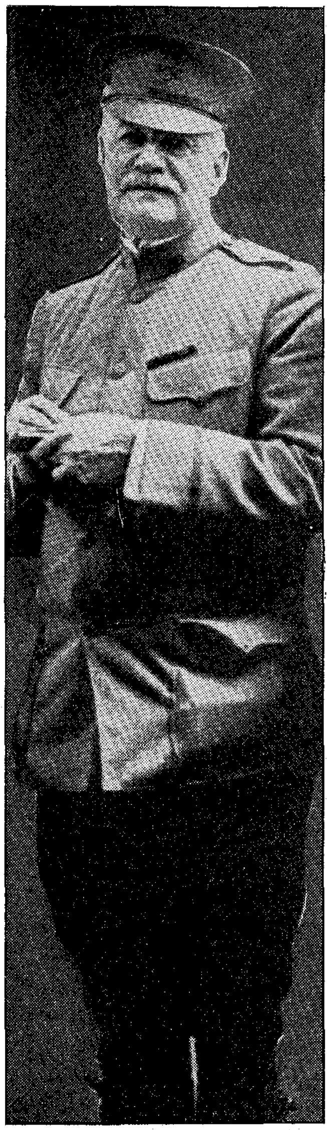
The Poles, whose cause has been so ably led in this country by Mr. Paderewski, expect to form a united state from Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Poland, with access to the Baltic Sea, presumably by way of Danzig. A Polish army, which was brought to life by a decree of President Poincaré of France, was given the sanction of the United States and other Allied governments. Mr. Paderewski has recruited in this country a considerable force which is being trained in this country and Canada and being transported constantly by contingents to join the Polish army in France, writers in the press remind us. A free Poland with the boundaries now marked out for it would be a nation of twenty million inhabitants.

Italy, of course, will now receive her "Irredenta." There remains the great German population of the old Austrian duchies. German writers have suggested that these ten million Germans will join the German Empire as a new federal state. German-Austrian deputies in the Austrian Reichsrath have met to announce the creation of a "German state of Austria," which will represent Austria which will seek access to the Adriatic Sea, and will conduct its own separate peace negotiations. The Chicago *Daily News* thinks that the acquisition of the German provinces of Austria would far more than compensate Germany in territory and population if she loses Posen and Danzig to Poland, Alsace-Lorraine to France, and Schleswig to Denmark. But the New York *Times* points out that in the first place if German Austria should enter the German Empire, "it is quite conceivable that she might be a center of anti-Prussian feeling around which other South German states could rally." Moreover,

> "If the newly freed Slav peoples succeed in establishing the federation for which they hope, it is quite possible that the new center of gravity in Central Europe may be at Prague or Warsaw. The future holds difficulties, but it is far less promising for Germany than the old system by which Vienna and Budapest could force millions of Slavs and Latins to support Pan-German plans."

OUR "POST OF HONOR" IN THE BATTLE

"WITHOUT THE PRESSURE EXERTED upon the enemy by your incessant attacks between the Argonne and the Meuse," said a French army chief to an American general, as reported in a dispatch from the Main Headquarters of the First American Army to the New York *World*, "Ostend, Bruges, and Lille might still be in German hands." Now that American forces, fighting against the strongest concentration of German power on any front, have finally broken through the various "impregnable" trench systems north of Verdun, evidences increase that to our two new armies has been confided the "post of honor" on the Western Front. If Foch turns the present German retreat through Belgium and northern France into a rout, most critics are agreed that the cutting of the German communications north of Verdun by American soldiers will furnish the decisive blow.



LIEUT.-GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT,

Commanding the First American Field Army in France.

Two recent events, so small in themselves as to be pretty well buried in the news of peace proposals and politics, take on vital significance when viewed together in the light of the deadliness to Germany of even a comparatively slight American advance. The first of these events, the shelling of the main line of the railroad in the region of Conflans by 16-inch American naval guns, marks the beginning of the rupture of German communications, which the second event, the capture of the little village of Aincreville on the following day, seems to make certain. As a correspondent points out in *The World*, the distinguished German General von Marwitz, called in the day before to stop the Americans, had ordered that the line of hills running westward from Dun-sur-Meuse to Buzancy were to be held "whatever the cost of holding them may be," since possession of them would give the American artillery a free sweep of the all-important trunk-line railroad from Metz to Lille. Sedan, long a name of ill omen for the French, is within striking distance. American troops, pushing ahead in some cases so fast that supporting forces lose contact with their own front line, are converging to join French forces in wiping out the memory of the great German defeat here inflicted on the French in 1870.

Before our men shattered the various trench systems north of Verdun, fighting on this front, where Germany has sent in "three times as many reenforcements to each division in the line as at Cambrai," resembled the old terrific pounding tactics of trench warfare rather than the warfare of movement which has begun further north. A single town has been taken and lost fourteen times before becoming definitely American. Counter-attacks are frequent. Says a correspondent, writing after the last American advance:

> "This form of resistance is accompanied by a concentric artillery-fire whose violence recalls the first battle before Verdun, and it is the most painful ordeal which the American troops have yet had to undergo. But where our infantry cede feet, under a Niagara of high explosives in Belleau Wood on the right, they gain yards in the center.
>
> "Everywhere the fighting is incessant. Mostly it is dull, drab, and dirty; always it is bloody and heroic on the part of the enemy as well as by our own boys. The coming of the dove of peace is inaudible out here."

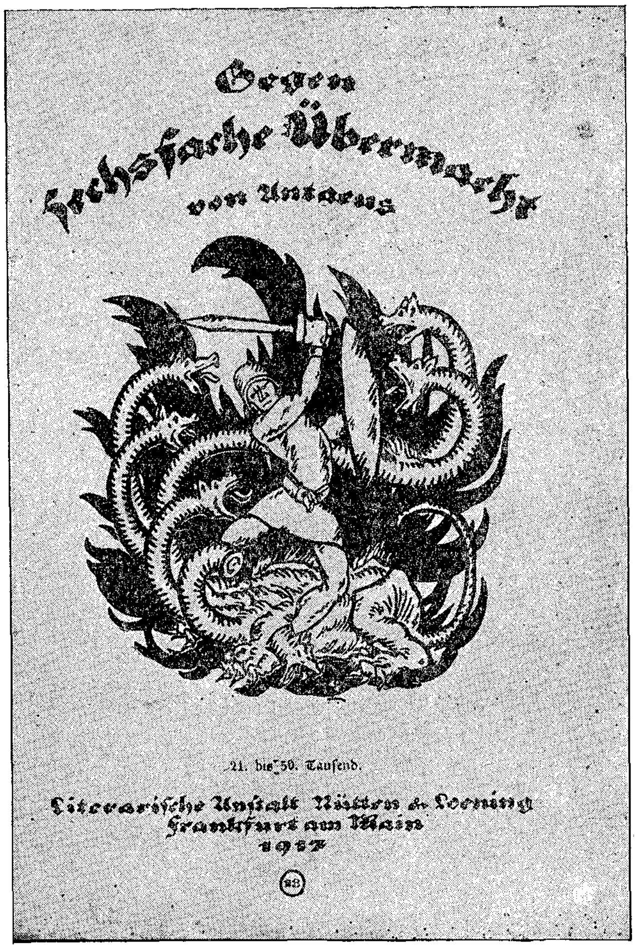
LIEUT.-GEN. R. L. BULLARD,

Commanding the Second American Field Army in France.

Another correspondent, writing to the New York *Times*, explains that the success of the American operations north of Verdun is not to be measured in kilometers gained, but in its effect on the whole situation:

> "Since General Pershing's men launched their first attack, in the mist of the morning of September 26, they have fought and put out some twenty German divisions, among which are some of the best in the German Army, such as three of the five Guard divisions and the 28th, known as the Kaiser's Own. In front of us now there are some eighteen more divisions, and others are being brought up day by day to confront us.
>
> "On the front of the First American Army the last four weeks have seen some of the fiercest fighting of the whole war, where the best soldiers the Kaiser has are fighting youthful Americans under orders to hold at all costs the line which protects the Luxemburg gateway, the most important artery of the German Army. Captured German officers explain: 'We have just got to hold north of Verdun.' A captured order of a German general says the fate of the Fatherland may hang on the fight north of Verdun. If the Mézières-Luxemburg railroad system is reached or put under easy gun-fire, all communication for the German front from in front of Laon to the Meuse falls."

In four weeks, announces a Headquarters statement covering operations between October 1 and October 28, the American forces on this front have passed through the Hindenburg line, the Volker line, the Kriemhilde line, and now face the Freya line, while the Germans are busy on further fortifications in the rear. In this time the Americans have captured more than 20,000 prisoners and 127 guns of all calibers. In addition, a large number of machine guns and antitank guns and much ammunition have been taken. American gunners have fired more than 2,500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, at times running as high as 150,000 a day. They have used more than 1,000 cannon of all calibers, not including captured guns, which, using their own ammunition, have been turned against the Germans. Since September 26, 230 airplanes have been brought down and 23 enemy observation-balloons have been shot down in flames. This record is regarded as remarkably good, in view of the fact that the weather has been adverse, with but three really good flying days. The American air-bombing service has made many successful sallies behind the enemy lines by day and night, dropping more than 80,000 pounds of high explosive bombs. On one of these expeditions more than 200 airplanes were used, making the largest airplane concentration on a single mission ever known. American engineers have done yeoman work in remaking roads ruined by four years of shelling and German mines. Over a five-kilometer zone ahead of the army's starting-off point no roads existed, and the Americans faced a formidable task to keep supplies, food, and ammunition moving steadily, as has to be done to run a great army. Forty thousand engineers, working day and night, rebuilt the needed roads, using stone from destroyed villages for a great part, and incidentally wiping off the map villages which for four years had existed only in dismal and scattered piles of moss-blanketed stones.



AS THE GERMAN SOLDIER SEES HIMSELF.

Cover design of a German map taken in a German officer's dugout and sent to us by Lieut. I. S. Randall, A. E. F.

Nor will the coming bad weather bring any respite to "the makers of the war," who do not "love it well enough to wish for its continuance throughout the coming winter," declares the Boston *Transcript*. "Our most convincing answer to the German requests for an armistice," in the opinion of the editor of this paper, is our preparation for a winter campaign:

"Before our men, whose task is the conquest of Alsace, lies that historic valley which runs between the Vosges and the Rhine from Altkirch to Frankenthal. May it not be haunted by the souls of some of its brave sons who fought for France? It is easy to believe that our soldiers may be led by the martial spirit of Kléber and the Kellermanns—one of the latter the savior of France at Valmy, and the other, his son, the leader whose impetuous charge turned Marengo into a victory. There, betwixt mountain range and river bank, with fortresses in front, there will be fierce fighting for possession of Alsace. And for Lorraine the fighting may be even fiercer a little way to the west in the sector where our aviators drop their compliments on Metz.

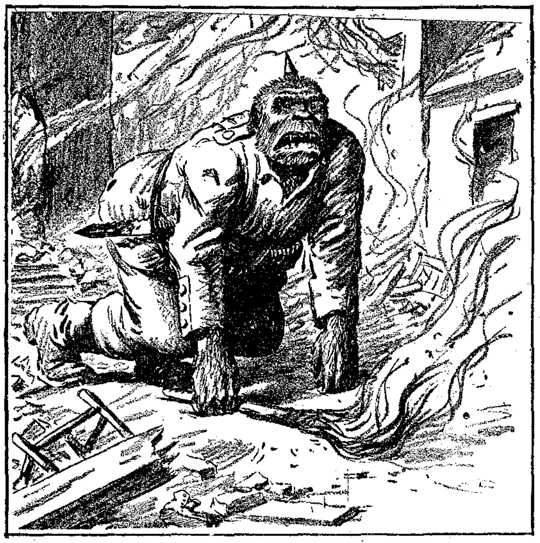
"The men who have already broken up thirty of his divisions there will keep him busy. They will see to it that he shall have no rest. And that is the all-inclusive purpose of the winter's work. The German armies must get no chance of recuperation and reconstruction, no time to manufacture fresh stores of guns and ammunition, no opportunity to fortify any new line of defense. These are just the things for which they wish to obtain an armistice, and we should be fools indeed if we let them have their wish. We are not prolonging the war by the determination to carry it right on through the winter without a pause. On the contrary, we are shortening it, by preventing the Germans from getting their breath for its prolongation."

PEACE TO MAKE FOOD SCARCER

BY A SELECTIVE DRAFT OF CONSCIENCE, each family in the country is a separate unit in "the invincible American food army," we are told by the Food Administration, which urges earnestly that "every table should be spread and every meal should be eaten with the wants of the world in mind, eaten with war-conscience to guide." Feeding the armies and civilians of the belligerent Powers is a pressing problem of the moment, but it is foolish to think, as the New York *Globe* and other journals point out, that the end of the war will mean an end of food shortage. Note is taken of the utterance of Mr. Pack, of the National War Garden Commission, that with every mile of land in France and Belgium recaptured from the Germans there will be so many more thousands of people dependent upon the United States and Canada for their food. And *The Globe* goes on to say that if peace comes within the year there will be enormous markets for food in Germany and Austria, and it thinks it will be the United States and Canada that will have to meet the needs of those starving populations, altho others may object to obeying the scriptural injunction that "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." We are told also that Russia is facing one of the worst famines in the history of the world, which will become acute in the spring of 1919. *The Wall Street Journal* admonishes us that if any one is disposed to think of himself first, "let him remember that the amount of wheat he usually consumes here at home will keep three children alive for the same length of time in the refugee camps," and under the severely strict rationing systems that now prevail almost everywhere in Europe "it would sustain two women in Allied countries." We are assured by the Federal Food Board, which outlines the program of the Food Administration, that altho details of this program change every day, almost every hour, the main outline has not been altered since the Inter-Allied Food Council agreed that America should provide this year 17,550,000 tons of food, an increase of fifty per cent. over last year's prodigious achievement. From the statement of the board as given to the press we quote the following informing and impressive observations:

"The largest item in the program of food exports is 10,400,000 tons of bread-making flour and grains—more than 400,000,000 bushels. Part of that is the surplus of one of the largest wheat crops ever harvested in this country—reduced again by a shortage of corn. A substantial part of this saving will come from the conscious, deliberate saving of 100,000,000 American citizens, male and female, big and little.

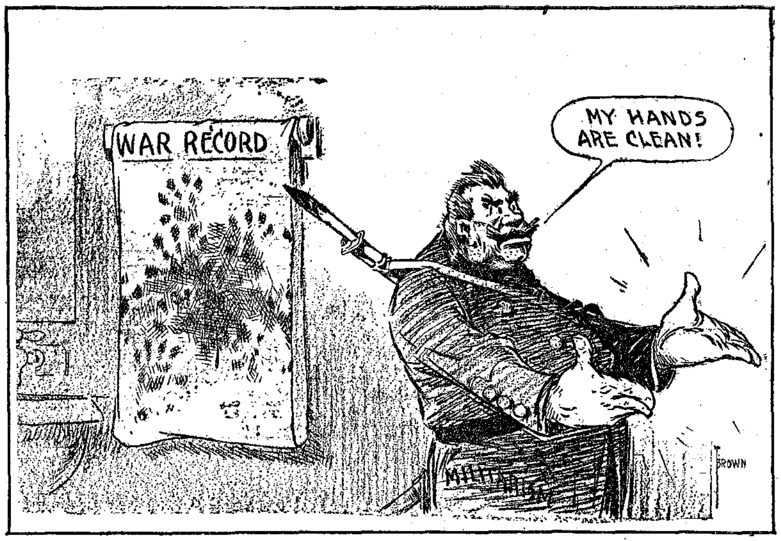
"Suppose that of the 400,000,000 bushels and over that we ship, 100,000,000 is to be accomplished by saving. So far as this account is concerned, the actual amount to be saved is not essential; an imaginary figure will do. For the total shipment will include bread grains all lumped together, wheat, rye, barley, and to some extent corn, and the proportions will vary as



THE BEAST THAT TALKS LIKE A MAN.

"I demand an honorable Peace—no humiliation, etc."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



ALL READY FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"A PROUD PEOPLE, ACCUSTOMED TO VICTORY"—MAXIMILIAN.

the program works out. Say for the present we are to find 100,000,000 bushels by saving. Put that in the terms of the individual. It is the same as tho each one allowed himself four bushels of grain in his bread for the year in place of five bushels, which was the ordinary calculation in the bygone, wasteful days."

From Washington Mr. Judson C. Welliver, staff correspondent of the New York *Globe*, writes that it is startling to be assured by the Food Administration that this country has produced less foodstuffs this year than last, because most people believe the contrary, and that is "one of the bad features of the situation." He tells us further that—

"The wheat crop of 1918 is not a record-breaker, but it is far ahead of last year's. The public has had that sole fact dinned into its ears till it has attached too much importance to it. While there is indeed an increase in wheat, there are deficits in many other crops, and in the aggregate a big and real shortage. Here is a balance-sheet of the essential crops made up for me by the Food Administration experts which I am assured gives an accurate impression of the real situation.

"Increases in production of the following crops for 1918, as against 1917, are:

	Increase in Bushels
Wheat	267,000,000
Barley	26,000,000
Rye	16,000,000
Buckwheat	2,000,000
Rice	5,000,000
Beans	3,000,000
Total	319,000,000

"But this is offset by decreases, as against 1917, as follows:

	Decrease in Bushels
Corn	441,000,000
Oats	52,000,000
Potatoes	51,000,000
Sweet potatoes	2,000,000
Total	546,000,000

"Thus, there is a net decrease of 227,000,000 bushels, which, taking thirty-three bushels to the ton, means well over 7,000,000 tons."

Mr. Welliver points out, however, that the deficit is not so serious as the bushelage figures make it appear, because of the immense importance of wheat, and he proceeds:

"The Food Administration's answer is—first, that with the world in its present scrape, food is food and bushels are bushels. People in Europe, and people here, are going to be compelled to eat whatever food can be given them. Europe must, for instance, take more corn than ever before, and learn how to use it. The alternative will be to go hungry.

"The second part of the answer is that there is no such immense concealed surplus of food in the country now as there was last winter."

A HEALTHIER, WEALTHIER, WISER LAND

THE "EARLY TO BED and early to rise" theory was amply vindicated by the results of the seven months of "daylight-saving," observe the sagacious writers for the press as they note how much healthier, wealthier, and wiser we all are than we would have been if the clocks had not all been set ahead during the past spring and summer. Of course, the Providence *Journal* rises to remark, there were a few minor drawbacks connected with this national attempt "to rise with the lark and with the lark to bed." "Parents of small children will testify that there has been more trouble than usual about the going-to-bed hour, and it may be said that we have had less benefit than usual from summer moonlight evenings because Luna does not make her appearance as early as she used to do." But against all such trivial troubles are opposed the overwhelming advantages that have come to a hundred million people.

Are we healthier? "Outdoor life has been everywhere stimulated," replies this Providence daily; "we have lived nearer to nature, come closer to obeying her laws; we have abandoned in some measure our foolish habit of lying abed long after the sun got up." The New York *Sun* answers the same question by relating that "factory work of all kinds, which requires strong light and accurate eyesight, has been benefited to an extent which no one has been able to estimate in terms of money, and the health of working men and women in every line of employment has been improved through working in daylight," and by reporting the assertions of humanitarians "that the number of accidents in factories, on transportation-lines, and on the highways has been reduced greatly."

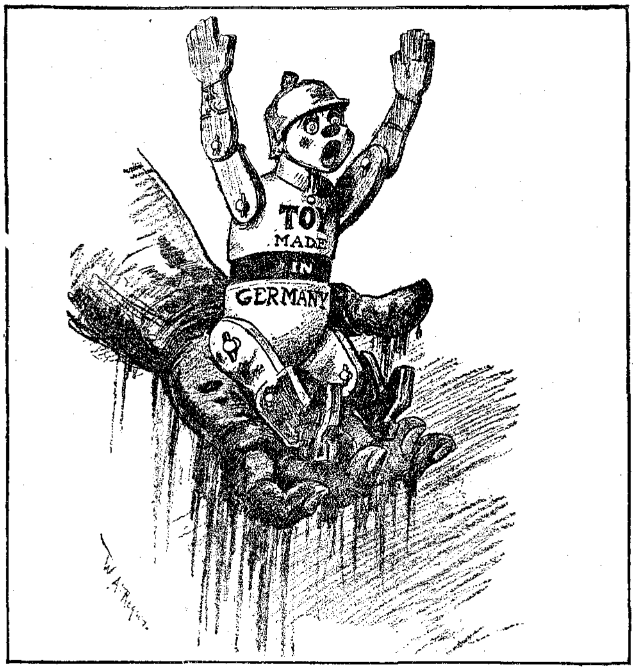
Of course we are wiser. We have learned, as the New York *Globe* notes, how to make "life more enjoyable for everybody." We have learned something of the beauties of that morning hour, others observe. We have not been deceiving ourselves, as some opponents of the plan used to say, but, like truly wise people, have, in the words of the Boston *Transcript*, "simply demonstrated our moral superiority to our mechanical arrangements."

But perhaps most people will judge of the success of the daylight-saving plan by the dollars and cents standard, and will ask, Has it made us wealthier, as well as healthier and wiser? Most editors agree that it has, and special authorities are both emphatic and specific on this point. President Marks, of the National Daylight Saving Association, has not yet compiled definite figures on the saving in gas and electricity, but cites his own personal experience to show how the amount can be estimated. For instance, he says,

> "At my camp in the Adirondacks this summer we burned denatured alcohol for lighting purposes as in the past. Usually we have had to burn forty gallons, but this year we needed but thirteen. The saving elsewhere must have been fairly proportionate."

Some practical results of America's first season of daylight saving were stated by Senator Calder, the sponsor of the daylight-saving measure in Congress, just before the close of the period affected, March 31 to October 27. The Senator from New York reports a saving of a million and a quarter tons of coal, and an estimated cut of $2,000,000 in the gas-bills of the nation. As he says:

> "This additional hour of daylight has been most helpful to the men, women, and children of the nation who have taken advantage of it to plant war-gardens, thereby not only relieving the strain upon the farm but to a very considerable degree tending toward economy in family expenditure. It has also saved, too, in gas and electric bills not less than ten per cent. of the money formerly spent for this purpose. In addition, it will, during the seven months of operation this year, save at least one million tons of coal. It has afforded in the construction of cantonments for our Army, in the manufacture of munitions and war-supplies of every character, and in the building of ships one more hour of daylight for the men engaged in those industries. Without question this bill has been more helpful in the great war-work in which this nation is engaged than any other one thing.
>
> "One and a quarter millions of tons of coal saved by turning the clock ahead an hour for seven months is the estimate of the United States Fuel Administration of the economy effected by lessening the load on lighting plants through the daylight-saving scheme."



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THE SAME OLD CRY,

"*Kamerad!*"

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

President Charles Lathrop Pack, of the National War Garden Commission, credits the daylight-saving law with being largely responsible for the production of the record $500,000,000 crop of the war-gardens, which is fifty-one per cent. greater than the crop last year, when the gardeners did not have the extra hour for working. Mr. Pack also calls attention to the indirect effect of the garden-work during the extra hour, in giving the workers more "pep" for the next day's regular tasks. Thousands, he says, "went into their gardens after work in the big plants and there produced food in the plots started for them by the management, who found a war-gardener to be a very good worker."

The daylight-saving measure has met with such wide approval, altho "the unscientific proposal for its continuance through the winter months" was rejected, that the Springfield *Republican* thinks "it may surprize a good many city folk to realize how it is viewed by some of the farmers," and says:

> "A prominent farmer from over the line in Connecticut explained recently that in practical effect it meant a lost hour of work in the fields, for the reason that fruits, vegetables, and tobacco could not be safely handled until the dew had dried off them, a process consuming just about the additional early morning hour obtained through the summer by the daylight-saving plan. It was his opinion that another year the plan should not be revived, and that if the manufacturers wanted to obtain its advantages all they had to do was to induce their employees to begin work an hour earlier. . . . Each of us is inclined to think that the other fellow can readjust his daily program with less difficulty than we ourselves."

We are reminded by the New York *Evening Post* that the daylight-saving law is continuous in its operation. That is to say, "it does not end with this year, but will necessitate the advance of the clock again on the last Sunday of next March, which will fall on the 30th." It is the editorial consensus that daylight-saving is now a permanent feature of our national life, and the Pittsburg *Leader* concludes that next year and in the following years "we shall turn the clock forward and backward without giving the matter any special consideration."

GERMAN TOYS NOT WANTED

A STORM OF SCORN AND INDIGNATION strong enough to remind many editors of our long-past Boston Tea Party has been roused by that Dutch ship which landed a cargo of German toys in New York. Toys "Made in Germany" for American children—"such a delicate idea!" cries the New York *Globe*. Among the toys properly to be found in the cargo, suggests the New York *Herald*, would be one "designed to educate as well as please, called Little Bertha, consisting of a cannon together with wooden figures of hospital nurses, hostages, and babies to serve as targets. Several children may play at this game, each shooting in turn and scoring one for hitting a hostage, two for a nurse, and one for an infant. A great deal of innocent fun is provided by a toy chopper with a real blade which lops off the hands of wax figures resembling Belgian children." A writer in the New York *Times* recalls the *Lusitania* and the *Zeppelin* raids over London and Paris, with their tolls of child victims, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* passionately declares:

> "To imagine the Hun in the rôle of maker of playthings which delight the hearts of children is as incongruous as it would be to think of a rattlesnake spitting attar of roses from its fangs."

Several authorities suspect, in the appearance of this cargo "under a gracious guaranty of safety by the German Government," a German "test case" to sound American feeling about merchandise bearing the "Made in Germany" stamp. The 4,000 cases of toys, valued at $250,000, were purchased and paid for by seven American wholesale dealers, most of them, "with Old-World names," as one commentator points out, in 1914, and have been held in Rotterdam ever since, pending the consent of the United States State Department for their importation, and the guaranty of the German Government that the Dutch ship which brought them wouldn't be torpedoed. If it was in the German reckoning to release this cargo as the opening wedge of an "economic invasion," not only have they failed utterly of their purpose, as the Baltimore *Sun* points out, but their attempt has furnished another spectacle of typical Teutonic brutality and stupidity in dealing with other nations. "The news demonstrates anew the fact," comments the Hartford *Courant*, "that the mental processes of the Teutons are wholly beyond the comprehension of other people. . . . They may be surprized at the military successes of the Allies, but a greater surprize is coming when they once more attempt to resume trade relations with the world."

One of the seven consignees of the cargo promptly refused to accept delivery. "Long ago," announced the head of this firm, "we eliminated these goods from our catalog, charged them off our books, accepted our loss, and forgot all about them. We feel that American children should have American-made toys, and we are therefore willing to accept any loss which may be occasioned by the refusal of this shipment." The Boston *Globe* and *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) offer congratulations on this stand. Declares *The Record:*

> "It is none too soon to begin the campaign against the importation of German-made goods. Imagine for one moment any American mother giving to her baby toys made by Germany while she thinks of tens of thousands of babies murdered by Germany in this war. Every toy made in Germany and every other piece of goods of every kind will for generations bear a bloody stain which all the waters of all the oceans can never wash out."

Among patriotic organizations which approve this general view of the matter, either through the passage of resolutions or through statements by executive officers, are the Baltimore War Mothers, the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and the American Defense Society. The Boycott Committee of this last organization, after taking steps to have the cargo refused by all its consignees, issued an appeal that "all customers examine both toys and other merchandise carefully for the stamp "Made in Germany," in order to "show Germany that goods made by her bloody-handed baby-killers will not be tolerated in America." The Association of American Toy Manufacturers, which happened to be in session in New York when the *Nieuw Amsterdam* brought its unlucky cargo into the harbor, passed a resolution calling on Congress to enact laws barring all German goods from this country until the Central Powers have submitted to an Allied peace. Says the New York *Tribune*, reviewing these various movements of protest:

> "Private patriotism has now made impossible what Government laxity threatened. We trust the lesson has been learned and the danger will not be repeated."

American feeling as to German merchandise had previously been aroused and tested to some extent by *The Hardware Age* (New York). A recent editorial in this organ directed against American use of German products resulted in the paper's receipt of over 4,000 letters on the subject, and in the distribution of 250,700 reprints of the editorial, all on direct request. Part of this polemic, which might be considered prophetic of the present situation, points out:

> "America has fed starving Belgium. We fed and clothed and cared for her suffering people long before we became her proud ally on the battle-fields. Thousands of orphaned Belgian and French children have been adopted into American homes. In the days to come are we going to force these children to play with German-made toys? God forbid! American toy-manufacturers have stript us of the last vestige of an excuse for the purchase of toys from the Huns. Our factories are making more toys than we ever imported, and they are not the flimsy jim-cracks we formerly bought from abroad. They are largely exercise toys which develop a child's body, or mechanical or structural toys which train the mind. Before the war we imported eight million dollars' worth of toys from the Central Powers. Who will make our kiddies' toys in the days to come? Once more, Mr. Buyer, it's up to you."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, considering the matter in a vein which might be termed more "hard-headed" than most of its contemporaries, concludes that, even tho the old trade-mark, "Made in Germany," has gone forever—

> "The real test will come in those products of which Germany is still able to maintain a monopoly or in which she is able to undersell our own manufacturers or those of our Allies. In those cases the temptation to pass off German-made goods under other names will be strong and it will probably prevail. . . . Goods bearing the names of other countries, because they originated there, but actually made in Germany, have been sold in this country for years because Germany was the best, if not the only, source of supply. If Germany continues to be the only source of supply of certain wares they will still be sold here, but the development of American manufactures stimulated by the war promises to reduce German monopoly to negligible limits. Where competition with American goods is involved the reception of the German toys indicates that other German goods will have a hard row to hoe."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

German efficiency has had a sufficiency.—*Columbia Record.*

Next thing we know Germany will go dry.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Dollars to doughnuts is no longer the big odds it used to be.—*Boston Globe.*

The only thing more destructive than an invading Hun is a retreating one.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It may be hard to tell who is leading the German armies, but we all know who is running them.—*St. Louis Star.*

The only difficulty about reprisals is that the Allies are too civilized to inflict them in kind.—*Richmond Virginian.*

Well, the prospect for thrones for all those six sons as the outcome of the war begins to look pretty bad.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Germany's system seems to be to offer as a peace inducement something that Foch has made her do already.—*New York Tribune.*

Bill Kaiser said to Ambassador Gerard: "I shall stand no nonsense from America." Well, you're not getting it, Bill.—*Columbia Record.*

Look out for sudden affectionate demonstrations from neutrals who have been waiting to see which way the cat would jump.—*Washington Post.*

Big Bill Hohenzollern now realizes more clearly than ever what a mistake he made when he picked on quiet, peaceable Wood Wilson.—*Anaconda Standard.*

If a league of nations is to include barbarians who fire shrapnel at boats laden with women and children, there won't be any waiting list of applicants.—*Indianapolis News.*

And again we wonder how much time the average returned soldier will have for the kind of religion preached by the minister who claimed exemption from military service because he was a theological student?—*Emporia Gazette.*

Seems as if the Government ought to take over the entire supply of one or two of these patent medicines. If they are up to their advertising, an army properly primed with them ought to be able to clean up the enemy in half a day.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Retreat is the order of *der Tag.*—*Wall Street Journal.*

Looks as tho the Kaiser must fight or work.—*Baltimore American.*

The Huns will never entirely appreciate Kaiser Bill until they begin to foot his war-bill.—*Columbia Record.*

Retribution for Germany presents the biggest problem in penology that the world ever studied.—*Venango Herald.*

Prince Max will find that the easiest way to deal with the Allies is to take the helm from Wilhelm.—*New Orleans Item.*

We are also expecting to hear that John Barleycorn would be willing to negotiate an "honorable peace."—*Anaconda Standard.*

Germany professes to have had a change of heart. Be that as it may, we demand also a change of head.—*Baltimore American.*

Germany has found a substitute for everything else. It shouldn't be hard to find a substitute for the Kaiser.—*St. Louis Star.*

Looks as tho Prussian officers might as well begin practising stepping off the sidewalks now to let civilians pass.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

We have just been enjoying the latest photograph of the Clown Prince. His is, indeed, the face that launched a thousand quips.—*St. Louis Star.*

The Germans are now using armor that protects chest and abdomen. Unless it is reversible it will doubtless prove of little worth.—*Asheville Times.*

Prince Max was, back in '96, confined in an insane asylum, which fact perhaps especially fitted him for handling his country's present emergency.—*Nashville Banner.*

If it's true that Wilhelm has abdicated, we hope Mr. Wilson will have a heart and not turn his job over to Mr. McAdoo. No use in riding a free horse to death.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The report that the *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, has moved more soldiers across the Atlantic than any other ship is a mistake. The *Lusitania* has moved most of them.—*Houston Post.*

It is going to be pretty hard on the poor, patient German people, with all the other things they have to bear, not to have any more atrocities to look forward to.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF AMERICA GIVE TO YOUR OWN SONS!

IT WAS AT A LITTLE HOSPITAL IN FRANCE. One of the workers—Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus—what does it matter, they are all the same—was one day passing by and suddenly thought of a Scotch boy with whom he had been talking before that same afternoon. He entered the tent expecting to find the boy marked that night for transfer home. But when he approached he saw that something had happened, something had intervened between all hopes and plans. The wounded lad's eyes were bright with fever and he beckoned to the man of mercy. "Come here, mummy," he said; "put your arm under my head and I think I will sleep to-night."

"And then," says the worker, "I saw that he had become a child again. 'Hear me say my prayers now, mummy,' he said, and beginning 'Our Father which art in Heaven,' he felt his way through it like a blind man in a narrow alley, till he got tangled in forgetfulness and stumbled for a moment into silence. Then, looking up at me, he said, 'Kiss me, mummy,' and I kissed him and tucked him in as his mother used to do when he was a boy at home, and by way of sleep that night he found a dawn beyond our daybreak."

Your son, perhaps, is there—that boy you love so well. He may be wounded. God forbid! But if he is, an arm will pillow his head to-night and fatherly hands will be on his and kindly lips will speak those words that you would speak if you were by his side. It will be the hands and lips of one of that band of consecrated men, one of those big-hearted brothers, who welcomed your boy that home-sick day he came to camp, who sailed with him on the transport, who went, perhaps, through the hell-fire of shot and bursting shell to save him when he was wounded, who brought food and comfort and friendliness and *home* to him on the very fire-step of the front-line trench.

These big brothers are calling to *you* from France for help. Nay, they are calling to you from every cantonment, from every camp, here and abroad, where our soldier lads are gathered together. "Fathers and Mothers of America!" they say, "your boys are in our hands. We want to send them back to you clean, strong, brave, *victorious*. God willing, these shall not be wasted months or years. We are working and praying so that even while he fights your son will grow in stature—body, mind, and soul. Money is needed—a veritable tide of gold—to make this possible. Fathers and Mothers of America, give to your own sons!"

Shall we add our poor word to the passionate appeal for $170,500,000 that is being made by these seven societies, these great brotherhoods that stand behind our armies—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service? No, there is no need for us to tell you why you should give. Your own heart is crying out to you *now* to give. Give money? Why, you would give your right hand, you would give your beating heart itself, if it would bring your boy comfort and happiness in his life or peace in his death.

Little enough do we know what these lads of ours are enduring without complaint; little enough do we know how they die without bitterness, thinking never of self, but of suffering chums and loved ones at home, humble in their self-sacrifice. Little can we hope to imagine what "Y" or "K. of C." men and huts mean to them, we who are safe and warm and with friends.

"Sometimes," says a "Y" worker, "I sit all day beside a man, feeling my heart just break listening to him as he speaks words of love and messages of deepest tenderness in his dying fever to those far off across the seas whom he thinks to be right up near his stretcher-bed. And then a man who has been blinded wants me to hold one of his hands; another poor lad sobs out his life, his head in my arms, crying for his mother as you and I cried for ours when we were lonely; and I guide the hands of another—a big boy, torn and shattered by a shell, as he writes good-by to his sweetheart and tells her God will bring them together again."

What do we know of such things as these—we in America? What do we know of the horror of the rain-soaked trench at night, with the shells flying overhead like bats out of hell? What do we know of the gnawing cramp of hunger or the hideous wrench of agonizing wounds? Our eyes have not seen the human wreckage of the battle-field, our ears have not heard its awful cries. Our lips have not yet touched the cup. Our meatless days, our wheatless meals, our good ladies knitting—would we dare look on one poor crumpled form in Flanders field and call these things "giving"? Not if we are men. If our fields had been plowed by murderous guns, if our cities had been looted, razed, and ruined, if our men had been crucified and shot, if our mothers, wives, and daughters had been dragged like the women of Lille by gray-clad demons to slavery, then we would be able to speak a language of sacrifice we do not yet know or even dimly understand. Then would we have learned something of the courage of Christ when he refused the stupefying drink upon the cross, and faced suffering—yes, welcomed and greeted it, as a very end and aim of life.

It is a splendid thing to give billions to war that war may cease. It is thrice blessed to give to these magnificent and merciful organizations that have been formed not to take life, but to save it, not to give wounds, but to bind them up, not to spread disaster and blasting death, but to dispense good cheer and kindliness and knowledge and comfort and brotherly love among our own boys.

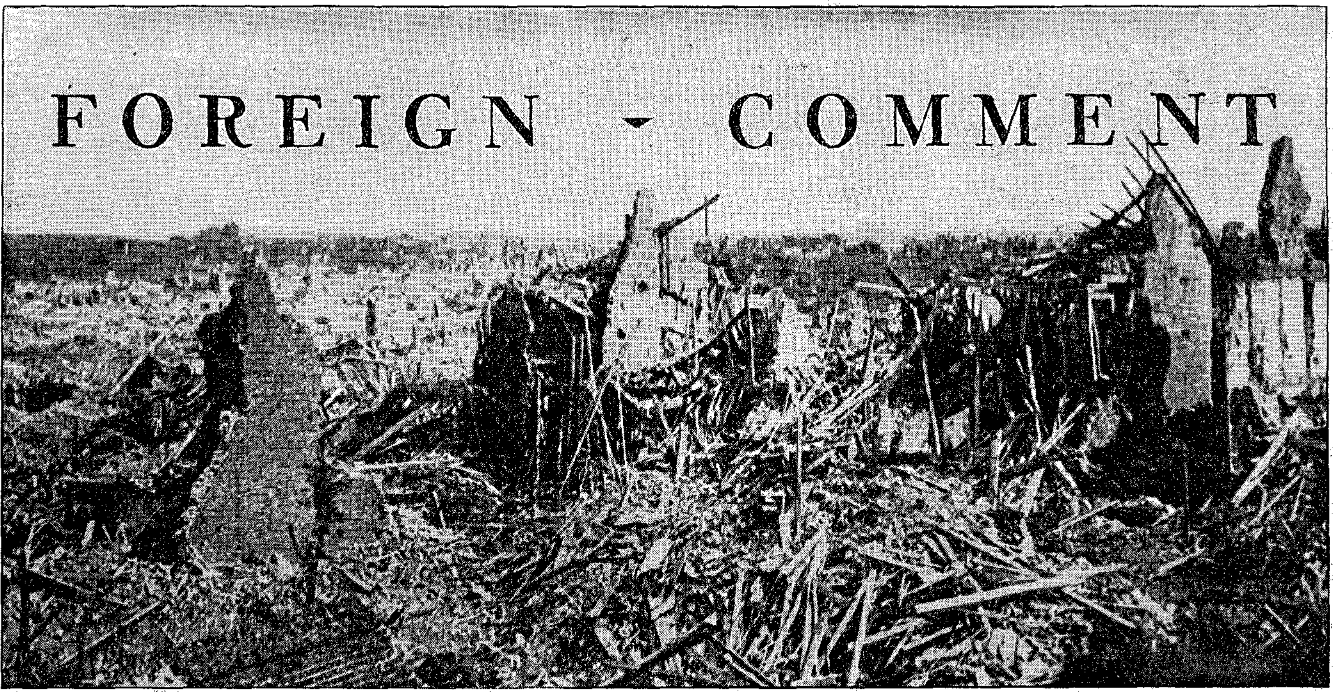
It is a privilege to give to this great cause when for the first time in history Jew, Protestant, and Catholic are sinking the bitter differences of centuries, when prejudices are sweeping out like ash in furnace-winds, and creeds are commingling in the final gold of truth. This cause is, indeed, His cause, and each dollar we give is given into the very treasury of Heaven.

We regard the work of these humane fraternities of such supreme importance, we feel that their appeal is so urgent, that, altho, like others, we have given, and given generously, we hope, to every worthy war-time cause, we have determined to contribute our check for ten thousand dollars on the very first day of the drive.

If for a moment, far from the peril and sudden death of the trenches, we are tempted to shrink from new sacrifices, we have but to look around about us to remember our duty, for already in our streets the crutch tells its simple story and carries its mute appeal to the heart: already our consciences are challenged by the eloquence of the empty sleeve; already we are faced by the outward evidences of these our boys who have laid not merely money, but life and body themselves, upon the altar.

Fathers and Mothers of America! Your sons need warm hearts to father them and ministering hands to sustain them; they need every comfort, every care, every protection that money can buy and love provide. Were peace declared to-morrow they would need them even more, if possible, during the trying months when they are waiting to return to you. It is your own flesh and blood that is calling you. As you cherish American manhood, and in the name of God who gives victory to the right, answer the call.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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ALL THE HUNS LEFT OF THE FRENCH PITTSBURG: LENS TO-DAY.

This is a general view of what was once the great mining and industrial city of Lens. It was taken by the British immediately after the Germans left. Some papers are now asking: "Should not Essen receive the same treatment?"

GERMAN COLONIES AS "U"-BOAT BASES

THE REASON IS NOW CLEAR for the stubborn determination shown by the Huns that, come what may, Germany's one indispensable peace condition is the return of her colonies. How fixt is this idea can be seen from a speech made by Dr. Solf, Germany's Foreign Minister, in the midst of the political crisis following President Wilson's notes. At a meeting in Munich, in the presence of the King of Bavaria, Dr. Solf remarked:

"The fate of the world will in future no longer be exclusively decided in Europe. Enemy propaganda works among the credulous with the threadbare argument that our rule was one of the 'mailed fist.' Unaffected by the changing fortunes of war, we must, even in a moment of depression, not abandon our active colonial policy.

"The Imperial Government adheres firmly to its demand for the return of our African and South-Sea possessions, as well as a fresh partition of Africa, such as to consolidate our scattered possessions. Belgium, Portugal, and France possess excessively large stretches of territory. We do not want the lion's share. The broadest classes of the nation must be brought to perceive that the war must not end without the Empire receiving what it needs."

The British Colonial Minister, Mr. Walter Long, immediately replied, pointing out what really lies behind this demand. In a speech to the British Colonial press delegates he is reported by the London *Daily Chronicle* as saying:

"I am here to-night to say this—that if these territories are returned to Germany the sacrifice of our heroes will have been made in vain, and I say that the spirits of those men will come from their graves and rebuke you if, after the sword has done its splendid work, the pen is so cowardly as to give back what the sword has won. . . . . . .

"In the Pacific there are islands taken from Germany, valuable in themselves, valuable for what they possess, for their mineral properties, but ten times more valuable for something else. It will not be merely as valuable possessions that the Germans will regard them. They will regard them as bases for wireless, for aeroplanes, for submarines."

The London *Morning Post* develops the theme editorially:

"There are many reasons why Germany must be deprived of these lands; all of them are sufficient, and one is absolutely conclusive. It is that civilization can not possibly afford to give Germany the opportunity of establishing submarine bases overseas. A survey of Mercator's projection will show that, given a sea endurance of from 17,000 to 30,000 miles, a range which they already possess, German submarines based on the ex-German colonial coasts, would command the trade-routes of the world. No maritime Power, or group of Powers, could effectually control so vast a sphere of influence. The possession of naval bases in the Cameroons, in German East Africa, and in German New Guinea would enable Germany to hold up the trade of the world at any moment without warning, and thus to impose her will upon any other nation or group of nations. It is for this reason that Germany, in July, 1914, offered to respect the integrity of France, excepting the French colonies, if England would remain neutral. It is for this reason that Germany would now barter almost anything in exchange for her lost colonies. It is for this reason that Captain von Weise, addressing a mass-meeting in Berlin on behalf of the German Government, said: 'We need colonies in the Pacific for military and strategic reasons; we need naval bases.' And it is for the same reason that the rulers of Germany have suggested the 'internationalization' of British naval bases. Once Germany regained her overseas possessions, no power on earth could prevent her from dominating all seas."

Dr. Solf argues that without her colonies Germany would be in a state of helpless economic dependence upon a hostile world. As he sees it:

"The regaining of our colonies is a task of national importance which is not eclipsed by any other. The tropical and subtropical lands supplied 50 per cent. of all the raw materials for which we and our industries are dependent on foreign countries. The present substitute materials can not suffice for peace. For the wool alone Germany would have to keep fifty million sheep, which is practically impossible. The supply of raw materials, which will be much more difficult in the future, is the weakest point of our world economy. Without colonies of our own we must remain dependent on the arbitrariness of foreign countries."

The Morning Post makes short work of this argument and of the plea that the German colonies are indispensable as a refuge for Germany's surplus population by saying:

"The German colonies have never served, and never would have served, as homes for the superfluous population of Germany. German emigrants preferred to settle anywhere else, and no wonder. Nor have the German colonies provided raw material for Germany. The total exports of the German colonies did not exceed five millions' worth. Germany, as we are now beginning to learn—as even the Liberal party is beginning to admit—controlled in great measure the product and sale of raw material in every other country. In the second place, the German colonies were never intended to serve any purpose other than a military purpose. The design of Germany in attacking France (an enterprise in whose preparation she assumed the neutrality of Great Britain) was first to vanquish France, and then to take Martinique, French Guinea, Dakar, Madagascar, Cochin China, and New Caledonia. Possessing these naval bases, and already owning the Cameroons, the East-African littoral, and German New Guinea, Germany could have challenged the world."

Meanwhile, it appears that Mr. Gompers, during his European trip, has been interpreting the "No indemnity, no annexation" formula to mean that the German colonies must be restored. This excites the wrath of the London *Saturday Review*, which has a word to say:

"Mr. Samuel Gompers, who has broken his 'birth's invidious bar' and climbed to a position of power in the United States only second to that of President Wilson, must be a man of extraordinary ability. The Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference has proved to be as divided and tumultuous as most democratic assemblies. But if Mr. Gompers really represents the opinion of organized labor in America, it is as well to note that he excludes from the peace terms (1) the economic boycott, (2) all annexations and indemnities. The first exclusion puts the lid on Mr. Hughes and the tariffists. The second means the restoration of the colonies to Germany and of Mesopotamia to the Turks, and prohibits compensation to Belgium. We do not know whether it bars the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine to France. But as Great Britain and the Dominions will never agree to give the colonies back to Germany or Mesopotamia to the Turks, it would be as well if the British and American Governments came to some clear understanding about the speeches of Mr. Samuel Gompers."

DISPOSING OF THE "SWAG"—It is from the Christiania *Morgenbladet* that we learn how the Huns dispose of what they have stolen. A correspondent writes:

"'Furniture from belligerent countries.' But it is not hidden in the somber shop of a receiver of stolen goods. It is posted in our most fashionable street, on the sign of the shop and in all the houses and in the advertising columns of the papers. It is purchased by our *nouveaux riches*. The most beautiful pieces were already sold, said the man whom I found in the shop.

"'The furniture comes from numerous Belgian and French homes which have been disbanded,' he said.

"'Which come here from Germany,' I said.

"'No. Directly from France; I am selling them for a Norwegian who is traveling.' (He was not willing to tell me his name.) 'They have been declared here at the French consulate; they are, therefore, certified as legitimate French exports.'

"But he could not furnish any certificate of provenience—I represented myself as a scrupulous amateur—and, in answer to my superfluous question, said that the legation and the consulate denied having put their stamp on such commerce.

"If our sofas and armchairs could speak, they would have much to tell. They would speak of families whose daily life they graced, perhaps for generations, and of which the Gobelin upholstery still preserves the atmosphere."

Editorially the *Morgenbladet* says:

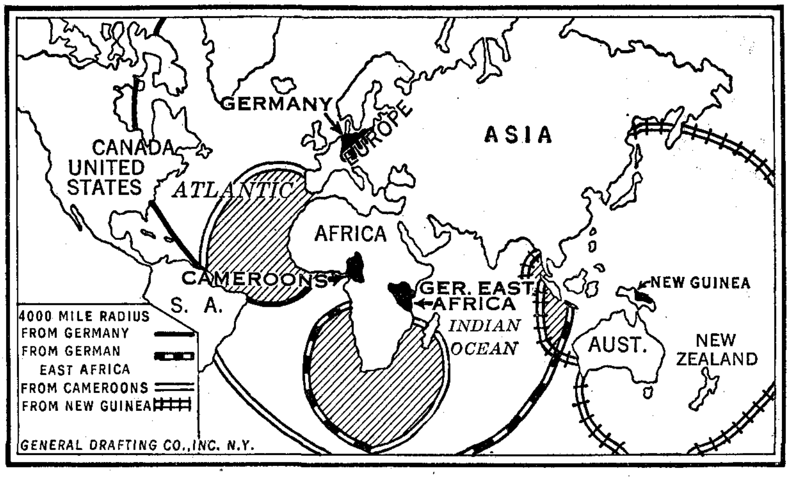
"The importation of furniture is one of the activities promoted by the war—all the more unexpected because it overthrows the ancient foundations of the philosophy of law and the rights of people. 'It is permitted to exact war-contributions from the conquered—that is, the state; but it is not permitted to appropriate private property; that would be robbery,' says Kant, one of the thinkers oftenest cited by the exporters of the furniture in question.

"Indeed, as Kant would say, this furniture is stolen from French and Belgian homes. The traffic is so flourishing because the cost price defies competition and the supply exceeds the amount which the furniture makers could furnish—at any rate, in Norway.

"The 'Speditions und Lagerhaus Akt Ges.,' Aix-la-Chapelle, and a great many other old and new firms, as announced in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, furnish information and estimates in regard to the transportation of furniture from the Belgian cities to Germany and Austria-Hungary."

MR. WILSON'S "COWBOY BRUTALITY"

For some unaccountable reason the President does not seem to be just at the moment as widely popular as he was in the Central Empires when the press of Vienna and Berlin showered roses upon him for his "peace without victory" speech. In those days he was "the enlightened leader of the world's democracy." To-day the *Kölnische Zeitung* informs us that he is dealing with the Central Powers "with the coarse brutality of a cowboy." The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* thinks that the President is suffering from exaggerated ambition:



WHY GERMANY'S COLONIES CANNOT BE RETURNED.

This map, adapted from one issued by the British Admiralty, shows the trade areas in which German submarines could operate if Germany had naval bases in the Cameroons, German East Africa, and German New Guinea. The outlines (see key on left) represent a radius of 4,000 miles; the cross-shaded areas are doubly dangerous to sea traffic because they would be exposed to *U*-boat piracy from two bases.

"There are wars in which nation arrays itself against nation with the instinctive conviction that one of them must be brought low in order that the other may stride across its prostrate form and win the place predestined for itself. But there can never be a war like this between the Central Powers and America, and the idiotic talk that demands the sacrifice of some millions of young soldiers in order that the Junkers may cease to rule in Prussia is about the stupidest possible pretext for President Wilson's demoniacal wrath.

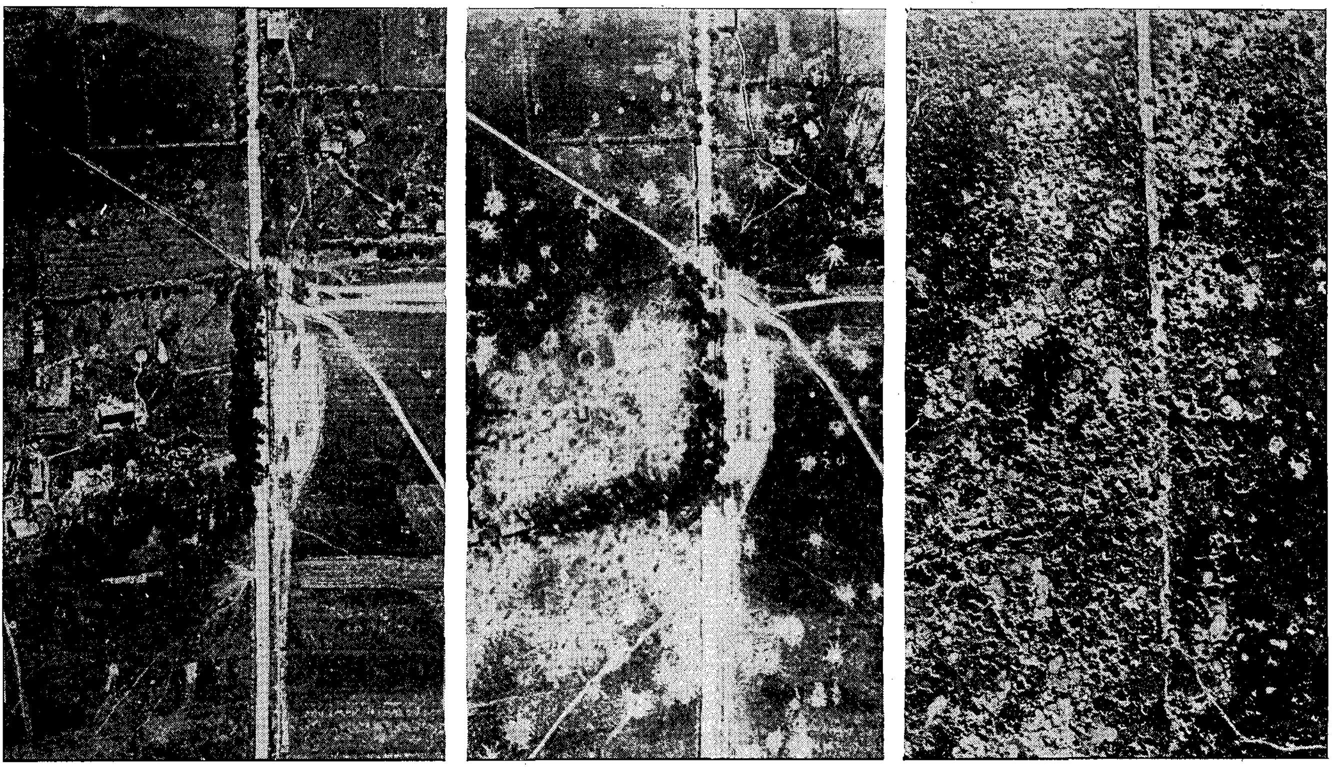
"No; the intoxication of power, the desire to arrogate to himself the hegemony of the world, that is the motive. Washington is to become the center where the destinies of Europe are to be decided and New York is to become the money-market of the world where ruined and beggared nations are to seek the capital for their rehabilitation.

"Peace will come when England has struggled through to a realization of the fact that she has far more to fear from the United States than from Germany."

The government-controlled Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* is hurt at the lack of deference the President shows in his notes, and insinuates that more politeness would be shown were it not for the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army is just a little swelled-headed at the success of our boys in France. As the *Lokal Anzeiger* so sweetly puts it:

"The initial successes of his troops in France seem to have deprived the man entirely of his reason and of every remaining vestige of insight and good will."

The *Hamburger Echo* gravely discusses "the régime of terror exercised by Wilson, possest in the United States of a despotic power greater than that ever held by a Czar of Russia."



Belgian-U.S.A. official photograph from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

1916. 1917. 1918.

These aeroplane views of a strongly fortified enemy position near Langemarck, in Flanders, were made from the same spot at three annual intervals. From them some idea can be obtained of the devastating nature of modern warfare. It will be noted in the last picture that everything except the great high-road has been obliterated by artillery-fire.

INDIAN LEADERS DUBIOUS ON HOME PULE

THE MUCH-HERALDED PLAN for Home Rule for India, which owes its inception to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, and Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, has certainly not been "damned with faint praise." The Anglo-Indians have unsparingly condemned it, so too have the extreme element in Bengal. Perhaps it might be said that leaders of Indian thought have "praised it with faint damn."

Briefly, the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme provides for the gradual introduction of Home Rule for India, first by admitting Indians to a larger extent than at present into local and municipal bodies, then into the provincial councils, and finally into the supreme legislative body in India, the Viceroy's council. For the present, the Anglo-Indian majority is carefully safeguarded, but with time and education Indians are to receive more power. Three facts stand out clearly from the discussions of the scheme. First, there is little disposition on the part of any one to withhold from the authors credit for making an honest attempt to solve a difficult problem. Secondly, even the most advanced Nationalist leaders are not anxious entirely to reject the scheme, tho some of them at first took that view. Thirdly, moderate as well as advanced leaders feel that the proposals do not go far enough, and insist upon greater or less modification. A scrutiny of the views exprest by leaders belonging to various parties at once makes these three points clear.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, who at one time was known as a "red radical," and who for many years has been a caustic critic of British administration of India, has welcomed the Montagu-Chelmsford *Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms* as "a momentous historical document." Speaking at the Indian Association meeting in Calcutta, he declared, as reported in his newspaper, the Calcutta *Bengali:*

> "We may think that in some important respects it (the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme) needs modification, but speaking for myself, I have no hesitation in saying, and I trust I may be allowed to speak for you, that it marks a definite stage, it may be the first stage, toward the progressive realization of responsible government."

That is precisely the attitude adopted by Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, the Indian industrialist, economist, and political leader; Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, and, like Sir Dinshaw, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and other equally eminent Indian leaders. In a manifesto issued by them and condensed in the Madras *Indian Review* they declare:

> "The proposed scheme forms a complicated structure capable of improvement in some particulars, especially at the top, but is nevertheless a progressive measure. The reforms are calculated to make the provinces of British India reach the goal of complete responsible government. . . . On the whole, the proposals are evolved with great forethought and conceived in a spirit of genuine sympathy with Indian political aspirations, for which the distinguished authors are entitled to the country's gratitude."

On the contrary, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great Indian Nationalist leader, professes to be greatly disappointed with the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, and urges in his paper, the Poona *Mahratta*—

> "The necessity of standing fast by the Indian National Congress ideal and to make efforts for its realization by making every endeavor to place the question before the British public who are the ultimate judges in this case and whose decisions the Cabinet and the bureaucracy are bound to obey."

Mr. Tilak has been able to carry the main body of the Indian National Congress with him, with the result that Mr. Bannerjea and others of like mind have felt constrained to secede from that organization. He and his friends not only demand much more than do Indian leaders of the opposite school, but they also ask that a time-limit of fifteen years be definitely prescribed by parliamentary statute, at the end of which period India should automatically be given full control over her domestic affairs. On the other hand, Mr. Bannerjea and his colleagues are contented to achieve responsible government by a series of stages to be determined, from time to time, by the actual progress of Indians toward that goal. But, as already stated, they are not contented to leave the scheme as it stands. The Hon. V. S. Srinavasa Sastri writes for them in *The Servant of India* (Poona):

> "There are great defects in the scheme which must be remedied before we can accord enthusiastic approval. We can not consent to leave the government of India absolutely untouched by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. . . . The country attaches the greatest possible importance to fiscal autonomy, on which no definite recommendation is made in the report on constitutional reforms."

It is important to note that the cleavage in Indian opinion is political, not racial nor religious. Among those who are siding with Mr. Tilak are Indians of all races and creeds, and the same is essentially true of the other school. That the advanced Moslem view is the same as the advanced Hindu view will be apparent from a comparison of the following quotation from a statement made in *The Indian Review* (Madras) by the Hon. Muhammad Ali Junnah, an ex-President of the All-India Moslem League, with the extract from Mr. Tilak's paper:

> "We should treat the report and the scheme contained in it with due respect and serious consideration and concentrate all our forces and energies with a view to focus the public opinion of the country in the direction of securing these vital changes; then, if we are all agreed, I feel confident that the scheme will have to be modified. Criticism and discussion are expressly invited on the subject, and the Cabinet and Parliament will give effect to the changes that we may seek."

Anglo-Indian opinion, exprest in the London *Round Table*, holds that 95 per cent. in India oppose Home Rule:

> "The masses care not one whit for politics; Home Rule they do not understand. They prefer the English district magistrate. They only ask to remain in eternal and bovine quiescence. They feel confidence in the Englishman because he has always shown himself the 'Protector of the Poor,' and because he is neither Hindu nor Mussulman, and has a reputation for honesty."

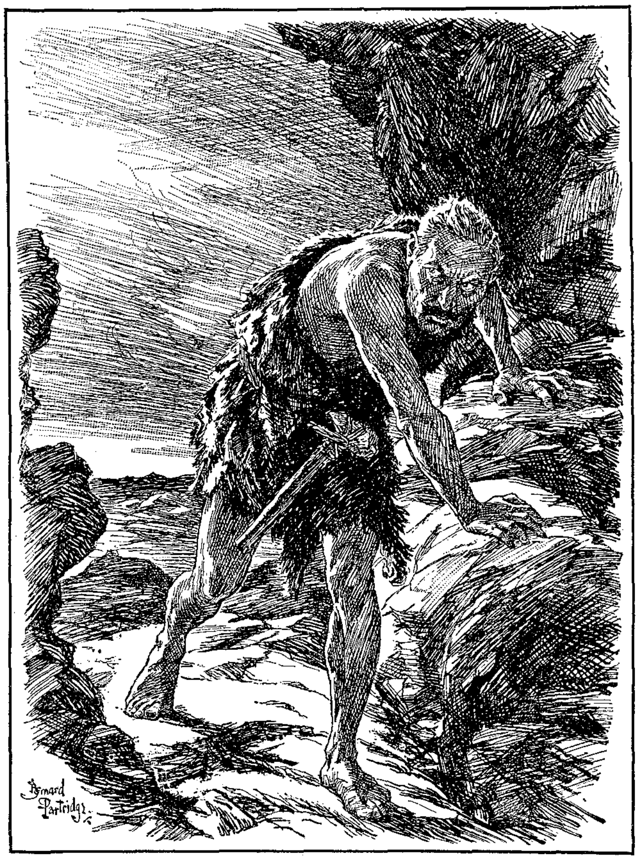
PLAIN WORDS FOR WILLIAM

THE POOR KAISER is being very badly treated these days by his own people. In a recent speech at Essen he made a desperate bid for popularity by coming out with an unequivocal declaration in favor of promoting free and equal manhood suffrage in Prussia. This was too much for his democratic Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, and according to the Berlin *Vorwärts*, he saw to it that the All-Highest was carefully censored and all allusion to the suffrage question removed. The German censorship seems to be slightly anomalous, for nowadays the Socialist papers seem to be saying just what they think, as, for example, the gentle description of the Kaiser given by the *Münchner Post*, which runs:

> "William II. has now ruled over Germany for over thirty years, but the soul of the German people, in good and evil, is closed to him, who is connected abroad with a thousand ties, family and social, and even related by blood to England, and the German soul remains to him a book with seven seals.
>
> "In the nations of the Entente he sees only enemies yellow with envy. He is convinced that the enemy is determined to crush and destroy us, altho Germany's greatest enemy—Lloyd George—has spoken quite otherwise. All his senses appear to be blind and dumb, even to the stirring and critical conditions surrounding him in Germany."

In the Reichstag the words are even plainer. Here is part of a debate recently cabled over:

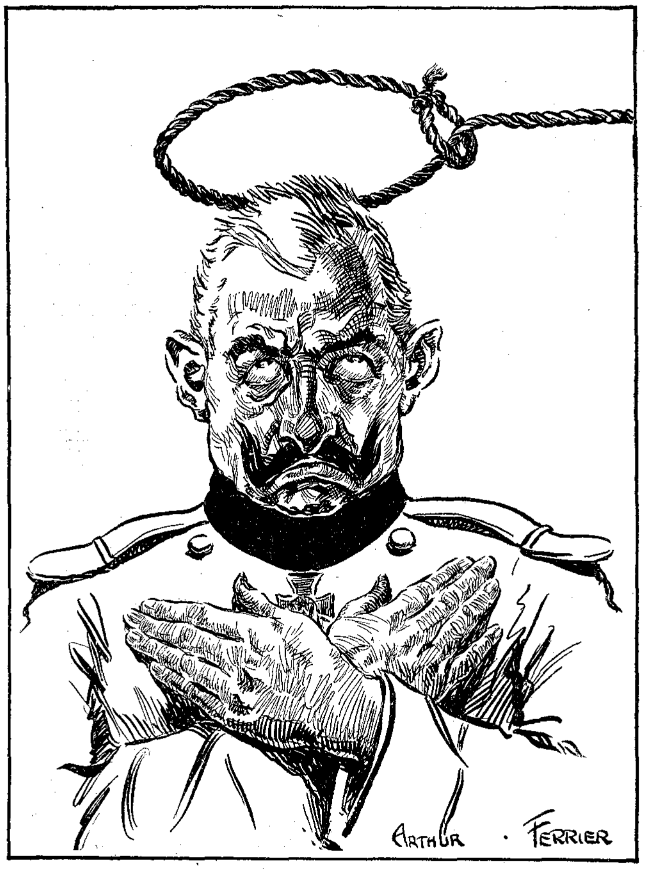
> "'The question can not longer be evaded,' said Dr. Cohn. 'War with the Hohenzollerns or peace without the Hohenzollerns. World-revolution will follow on world-imperialism and world-militarism, and we will overcome them. We extend our hand to our friends beyond the frontier in this struggle.'
>
> "The speech was received with such commotion, cries of 'Shame!' and applause, that the Vice-President threatened to have the Chamber cleared.
>
> "Another Socialist, Otto Ruehle, was called to order for declaring that the Emperor must abdicate. He retorted: 'A call to order won't save him from the Criminal Court.'"



CAIN.

More than 14,000 British non-combatants—men, women, and children—have been murdered by the Kaiser's command.

—*Punch* (London).



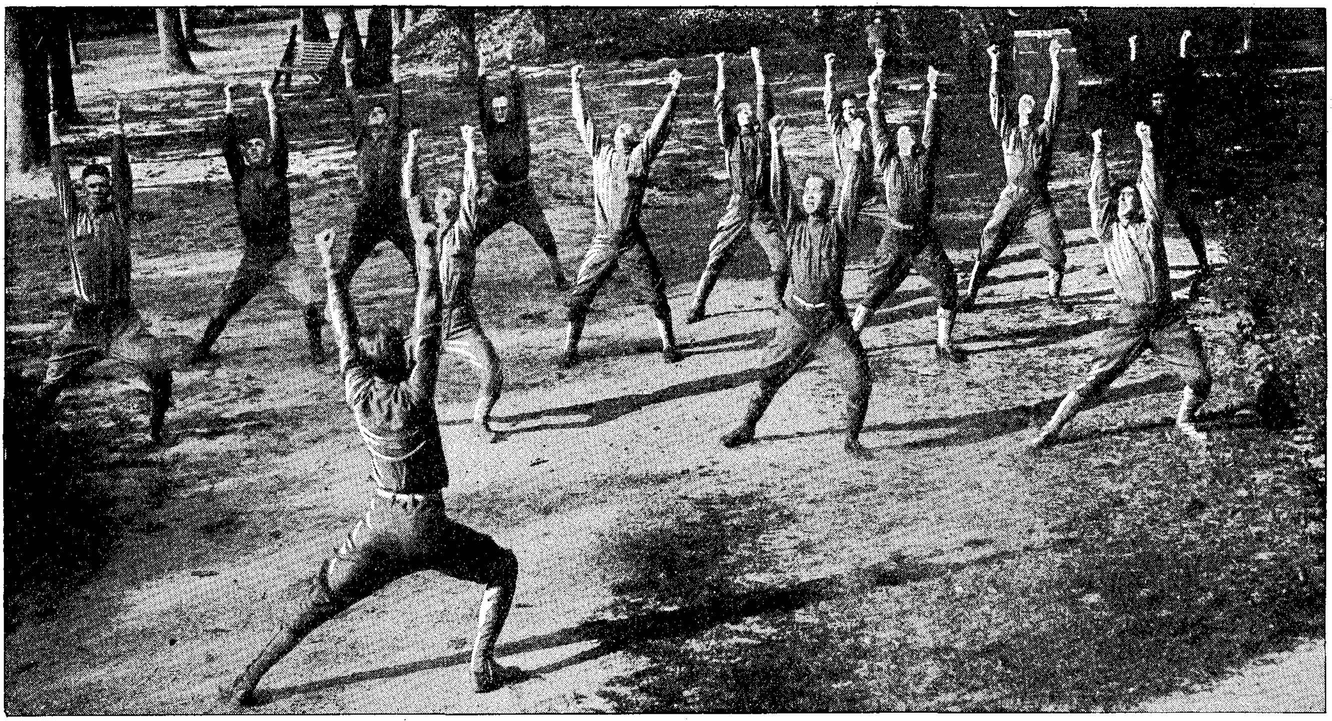
THE HALO.

How the Kaiser should pay for his deeds.

—*The Bystander* (London).

THE CAUSE AND A POSSIBLE EFFECT: A LONDON VIEW.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



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INVISIBLY WOUNDED: PATIENTS AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT LAKEWOOD, N. J., REGAINING HEALTH.

INVISIBLE WOUNDS

THE LOSS OF AN ARM *or a leg naturally arouses* sympathy. There is even a sort of romance about a blinded soldier. Yet some of war's worst wrecks bear no outward signs of injury, and are, so far as one can see, hale and hearty men. It is of these that Capt. Arthur H. Samuels, of the United States Sanitary Corps, writes in *Carry On* (New York, September), under the heading that we use for this article. "There is always a disposition on the part of the public," he says, "to recognize the obvious." The man who has been outwardly injured will have little trouble, Captain Samuels thinks, in taking his place once more among our useful citizens. It is understood pretty clearly that the man who has suffered loss of limb can, with or without appliances, be employed in business, industry, and agriculture with profit to himself and to his employer:

"But what of the soldier who comes back broken within by the ravages of modern warfare? What of the man whose lungs have been seared by the poisonous gases of the enemy? What of our nerve-racked, shell-shocked fighters—the victims of liquid fire and tuberculosis? These men bear wounds quite as honorable as their brothers who are obviously handicapped; but the wounds they carry are invisible.

"Intrepidity and brilliant physical action resulting in loss of limb are picturesque manifestations of courage, and the fruits of glory are commensurate. We read of a British captain who has been decorated with the Victoria Cross because of extraordinary service, the nature of which might not be revealed until after the war. Here, indeed, was a reward for hidden valor. This man was not allowed to tell what feats of daring had brought him such high honor. Scoffers there were, who whispered of influence at court—until finally the Government announced that the V. C. was conferred as a result of several handsome submarine bombings, a material reduction of the enemy's sea-power. Not even a correspondent was present.

"There can be no doubt that the public is being reconstructed in its former attitude toward the disabled soldier. But it is true as well that the present tendency is to spend most of its sympathy and encouragement on the man with visible wounds, and there is danger that a disproportionate amount of attention will be applied at the expense of the equally deserving fighter whose injuries are hidden from the public eye.

"It is not the picturesque side of reconstruction that will afford the most troublesome problems for this country. The heart must be stirred not entirely through the eye, for it is a fact, based on the casualties of the past four years, that the greater percentage of soldiers passing through reconstruction-centers are suffering from internal rather than outward surgical injuries. Many men who have been temporarily weakened by the rigors of service will appear to be strong and well.

"At one of the reconstruction-hospitals there arrived recently a hulk of a man whose physique belied his condition. Before he entered the service more than a year ago he had been a fireman. He was returned from France as a disabled soldier, but except for a slight pallor, he looked capable of doing very strenuous work.

"'I feel pretty good,' he said, 'but my nerve is gone—I can't stand the gaff like I used to.'

"Here is a man *apparently intact but suffering from a nervous* condition brought on by the hardships of long fighting. He is receiving the best medical care, and when he is discharged from the hospital and the Army he will have received, as part of his treatment, training and education to fit him for a gainful occupation; and, if necessary, will be out in a place free from the noise and strain of his previous livelihood.

"The invisibly wounded of this type are entitled to full consideration at the hands of their families, their friends and employers. It will be difficult in many instances for the business man eager to open his doors to the returned fighter to understand why men who look hale and hearty enough will be unable to go into certain jobs involving heavy indoor work. Employers, especially, will have to understand this aspect of the problem and exercise discretion, always, of course, on the assumption that the ex-soldier or ex-sailor bases his claim legitimately.

"The public will be completely reconstructed only when it has effected a true balance between consideration and opportunity. The possible dangers of hero-worship and pampering can not be overstated, but at the same time neither can the need of intelligent consideration for these men. These bearers of invisible wounds will receive the same attention from the Medical Department of the Army as the outwardly handicapped. This treatment will fit them for the future as it will the others.

"They must not be passed by because their sacrifices are not obvious; they must be given full opportunity to regain their positions in the scheme of American life, sharing the same privileges and the same chances for lucrative employment as their comrades otherwise handicapped.

"The adjustment of society and industry after the war will hang very much on the crystallization of the public mind in this matter. It is going to require nice rather than snap judgment. Broad rules on which the general plan may be based must be altered to meet the condition of the individual. And it should never be lost sight of that the returned soldier and sailor are human beings, not machine cogs, and that no two human beings are alike."

COTTON GOWNS FOR POWDER CHARGES—How is the charge of powder put into a big gun? It is not shoveled in, as coal is put into a furnace, tho the inexperienced layman might so suppose. The powder is put up in bags, and it is these that are handled by the gunners. At present the bags are of silk, for reasons that are explained in the subjoined extract from *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, September 25), but there are prospects that a substitute of cotton fabric may shortly be available. Says the paper just named:

"At present millions of yards of silk are required in making the bags which contain the large powder charges used in the firing of heavy artillery. These bags are inserted in the gun immediately behind the projectile, and the firing of them gives the propelling force that hurls the projectile at the target. This propelling charge is, of course, entirely distinct from the charge within the projectile that explodes the missile after it reaches the target. Heretofore silk has been depended upon for these bags for the reason that no other cloth material has been found that would meet the peculiar conditions required. It is essential that not a particle of the bag-container shall remain after the gun is fired. Otherwise a smoldering piece of the fabric might cause a premature explosion when a new charge was inserted. Chemically treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested out by the Ordnance Department. If found practicable for ordnance uses, the discovery will effect the double result of meeting a serious shortage in silk and of bringing about a money-saving in the ordnance program estimated at between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000. Preliminary tests already made at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds have encouraged the department to proceed further with its experiments."

DAMASCUS STEEL

IN TAKING DAMASCUS, the Allies have captured what was once the world's most important munition-center. Before the use of gunpowder, weapons of steel, such as sword and spear, were the soldier's chief reliance; and in making and distributing the finer grades of steel Damascus led the world. The knight who owned a "Damascus blade" had the very best thing of its kind, still unsurpassed, tho the sword has gone out of fashion. According to a writer in *The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, quoted in *The English Mechanic* (London, August 9), this high-grade steel came originally from India and was the result of a process devised and developed by Hindu artificers. He writes:

"One of the many articles which contributed to the world-importance of Indian trade was the famous Indian steel. It appeared in Western Europe during the Middle Ages, under the name of damascene, or Damascus steel. By another trade route through Persia and the Caucasus it found its way to Russia.

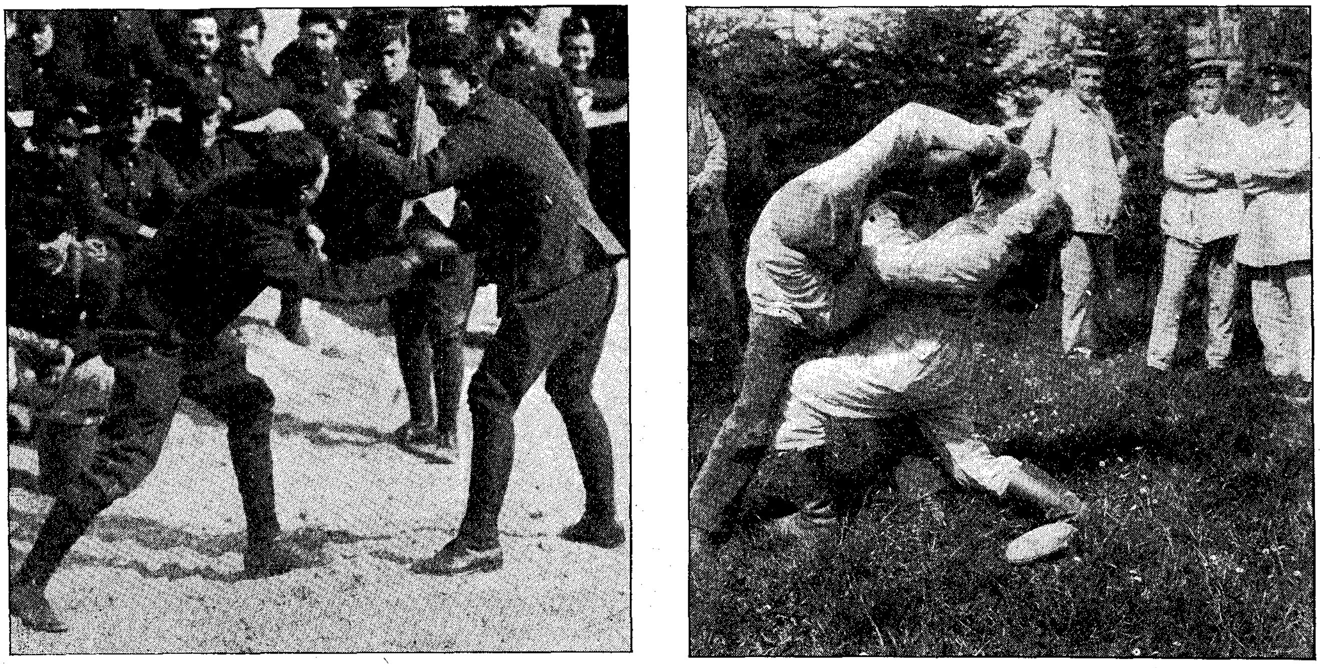
"The iron and steel industry was highly developed in ancient India. A witness to this exists not only in the famous wrought-iron pillar of Delhi, but in many other specimens, some of them at least being undoubtedly high carbon crucible steels.

"To this last category belonged the wootz, or small cakes of carbon steel, from which the damascene blades were manufactured. Some of such cakes were investigated by Réaumur, but he found nobody in Paris who could forge them. Some others were presented to the Royal Society by Dr. Scott, of Bombay, and brought to this country by Dr. Pearson. Faraday took a keen interest in them, and his investigation of alloy steel, conducted in conjunction with Stodart, was the result.

"Subsequent researches of General Anossoff, Professor Tchernoff, and the author led to show that damascene steel was a very pure high carbon crucible steel with excellent mechanical qualities and a splendid watering.

"In his recent paper on this subject to the Iron and Steel Institute, the author explained that the splendid watering of the oriental blades showed the amount of mechanical treatment the original cake was subjected to. . . . In order not to spoil this watering, the oriental maker never dared to exceed the temperature of about 700 degrees. . . . . .

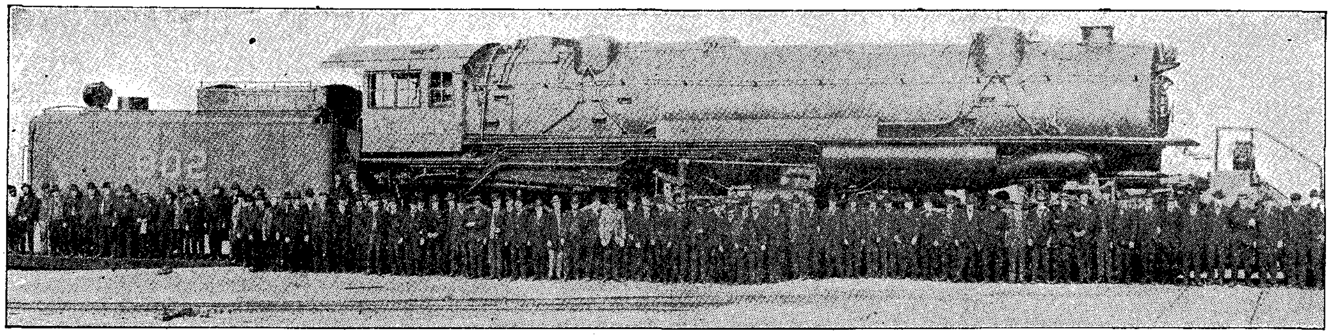
"The author wishes to draw the attention of all interested in the production of high carbon and alloy steels to the many possibilities, especially from the point of view of after-war trade, which the damascene steel, or, we may better say, the 'damascene process,' offers to the steel-maker in this country and in the Indian Empire."



IN A BRITISH HOSPITAL.

IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL.

YOU WOULD HARDLY THINK THEY WERE WOUNDED.



TOO ENORMOUS TO BE SHIPPED FULLY ASSEMBLED: LEVIATHANS OF THE RAILS.

These locomotives are, therefore, transported in parts, and the detached parts occupy one flat car, one gondola, and one box car.

IS THIS THE LIMIT IN LOCOMOTIVES?

THE MOST POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVES in the world, just built for the Virginian Railway, would seem to be pretty nearly at the upper limit of what is possible under present railway conditions. The boilers are nearly as high as the top of the smoke-stacks, the cylinders are as large as whole locomotive-boilers of fifty years ago, and it took two weeks to get them from Schenectady, N. Y., where they were built, to Princeton, W. Va. They had to be shipped in parts, as the railways between these points could not handle them fully assembled. These monsters, with their tenders, are 105 feet long and have a tractive power of over 88 tons. The horse-power developed is as great as that of four of the new cargo-ships now being built for the United States Shipping Board. To quote and condense an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 12) describing these giant tractors:

"Certainly the boiler, 9 feet 4⅞ inches in diameter, can go no higher. It is already level with the top of the cab; the smoke-stack has shrunk to a mere ring; and the sand-boxes have been crowded from their immemorial position of dignity astride the boiler and forced to cling snugly against its side.

"If the future 'mammoth' can go no higher, it certainly cannot spread out to the sides, as a glance at the castings containing the two 48-inch cylinders will show; and as for length, an engine with its tender that measures 105 feet over all has surely reached the limit.

"This Mallet locomotive, with a tractive power of 147,200 pounds, working compound, and 176,600 pounds, working simple, is one of ten which are now being delivered to the Virginian Railway by the American Locomotive Company. They are being built to the order of the authorities of the Virginian Railway, who have the problem of handling a constantly increasing volume of traffic on an exceptionally difficult part of the system.

"The portion of the line between Elmore and Clark's Gap on the Deepwater division, a distance of about fourteen miles, has a grade for the last eleven and one-half miles of 2.07 per cent. This is the crucial part of the entire system, as all the tonnage of the Virginian Railway passes over it. During the last eleven years Mallet locomotives have been employed in handling this traffic. The size and power of these locomotives have progressively advanced to keep pace with the growth in volume of traffic.

"The traffic volume is still growing, and as the track is single, and as it is not desired to increase the number of engines on any train above three, it has been found necessary to put still larger locomotives into service. The enormous locomotives under discussion were developed in order to accomplish this result.

"The boiler pressure is 215 pounds to the square inch. The tender carries 12 tons of coal and 13,000 gallons of water. The consumption of coal is 6½ tons per hour, and it is fed to the furnace by a mechanical stoker.

"The horse-power, when the engine is exerting its maximum effort, is 5,040, which is approximately equal to the combined horse-power of four of the 3,500 fabricated cargo-ships which are being built for the United States Shipping Board.

"The design as a whole follows the builder's ordinary practise, differing from previous designs only in modifications made necessary by the increased power. The shipping arrangement required considerable planning before the railroad carriers could be convinced that they could safely accept and move *via* their lines locomotives of such size and weight.

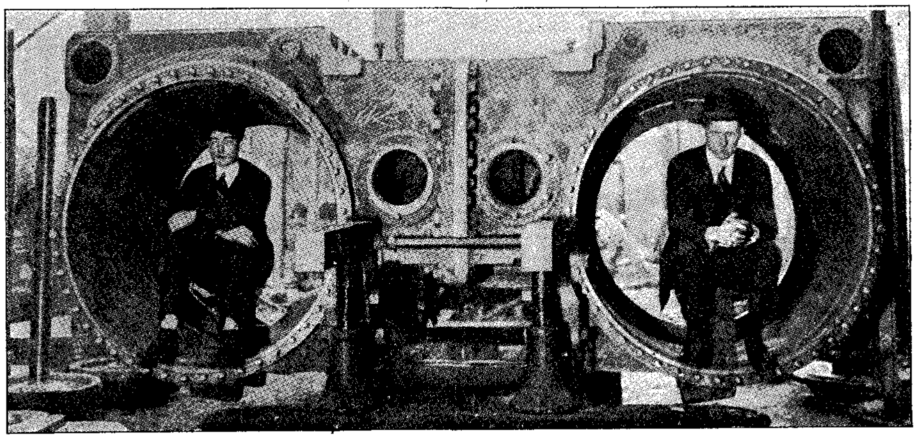
"In preparing for shipment of large locomotives, it is first necessary to submit diagrams showing the estimated height and width clearance dimensions and the distribution of weights on each axle to the operating or engineering department of each carrier over whose line it is intended to route the shipment, this in order to secure their agreement to handle the shipment when offered to their line. If some projection exceeds the carrier's clearance limitations, an effort is made to meet the objection by removing that part, if possible, and reapplying it on arrival at destination. Or, if the weights are too heavy for some trestle or bridge *via* a natural route, an effort is made to find a way to ship *via* a detour route.

"These large locomotives presented an unusual problem. It was impossible to ship them completely assembled and moving dead on their own wheels. After the consideration of many plans, it was finally decided to leave the boiler on the frames but trimmed of all outside parts and projections. The cab, low-pressure cylinders, and other certain parts were removed and the remaining skeleton with tender was shipped on their own wheels. Each locomotive required one flat car, one gondola and one box car to carry the loose and detached parts.

"Authority was eventually secured for shipping in this manner although under special operating instructions and *via* detour routes.

"The engines could only be handled one at a time from Cape Charles to Norfolk, as there was only one float—the latest one built—capable of handling the bulky shipment under special instructions.

"Each locomotive was accompanied by a messenger, who had



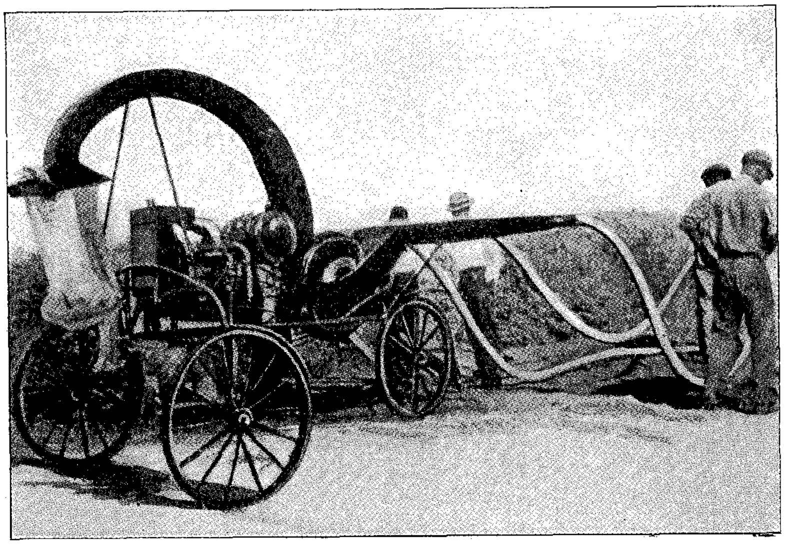
Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

LOW-PRESSURE CYLINDERS ABOUT TO BE SHIPPED.

sleeping quarters fitted up in the cab, which was loaded on a flat car. Approximately two weeks was the actual running time from Schenectady, N. Y., to Princeton, W. Va."

VACUUM-PICKED COTTON

COTTON IS NOW GATHERED in the Imperial Valley of California by a device that works on the principle of the vacuum-cleaner. It is asserted that cotton picked by it is cleaner than that picked by hand and that by its aid an inexperienced laborer can work three or four times as fast as experts in the old methods. The machine weighs but 1,000 pounds, and is easily moved. Around its light skeleton are a 300-pound, 16-horse-power engine, a suction-pump for the nozles, and a centrifugal separator for parting the cotton from leaves, sticks, and other débris taken in by the picking nozles. These nozles are five in number, at the end of light, 18-foot rubber pipes connected with an 8-foot tube running transversely over the machine. To quote from an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 19):



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

IT PICKS 5,000 POUNDS OF COTTON A DAY.

"The powerful suction-pump on the machine endeavors constantly to keep the picking pipes in a state of vacuum, wherefore, when the nozle is passed over a row of bolls, the suction picks up the cotton and carries it through the pipe and to the centrifugal separator. Here a powerful fan with hollow vanes, a departure in fan construction, separates the cotton from the leaves, the sticks, and the 'motes,' which are not desirable, and finally drives the separated mass through a curved pipe at the rear. The leaves and motes are driven out through perforations in the top of the pipe, the cotton is driven through to the sack or basket at the end.

"Each one of the five picking nozles and rubber pipes is handled by a man, and the speed of action depends on the skill he acquires. A single sweep of the patent nozle across a row of the white blossoms is alleged to pick them clean, the time being about that required to pick one boll.

"The rate of picking cotton by hand seems to vary from 100 to 200 pounds per day—the record being made by a colored person who picked 900 pounds in a day, but did it on the run, and without attempting to do more than to get the easiest reached. Also cotton-pickers are wasteful, the waste running as high as 50 per cent. of the crop, and the amount, according to the government reports, running into hundreds of millions. It is human nature to pick the bolls on the top, and to let those lying in the back-breaking strata at the bottom of the bush remain to sleep in the Southern sunshine.

"The persons running the California machine, described and illustrated, claim that five men with the machine can pick 1,000 pounds per man per day of ten hours, or 5,000 pounds per day, and that it does a clean job instead of a wasteful one, because the nozles do not mind being required to get down into the bottom of the plant.

"There remain plenty of woodpiles for the Ethiopian to hide in, and it may be that the machine without brains, even tho directed by human hands at the very nozles, will still not pick with the proper discrimination, but the fact remains that this is the first one on record to reach even the present stage of hopefulness.

"As cotton authorities allege that last year not far from a million persons were engaged in the harvesting of cotton, the machine able to do the work of five times the number of men needed to operate it, and to do it with little labor on the part of the crew, might well be an invention of serious national need."

INFECTION FROM SHAVING-BRUSHES

NEW SHAVING-BRUSHES should be thoroughly and carefully washed in hot, soapy water before use. The bristles of such brushes may come from infected animals, and anthrax spores have been known to be transmitted thus to human users. The popular myth that infection of this kind is of German origin is not only improbable, but unnecessary, but the war is doubtless one of the remote causes, as it is responsible for a lack of care in importing animal products and in treating them thoroughly with antiseptics. The remedy lies in separate disinfection by the user, and this would appear to apply not only to shaving-brushes, but to all other implements made of bristles or hair. Leather is presumably cleansed by the various processes to which it is subjected in tanning. Says a writer in *American Medicine* (New York):

"Anthrax in its industrial forms primarily results from the handling of hides, hair, and carcasses of infected animals. According to *Public Health Reports*, the Surgeon-General of the Army has reported the occurrence of several cases of anthrax due to infected shaving-brushes. The experience of England indicates that a number of victims of malignant pustule have originated through the use of new shaving-brushes, the bristles of which have been found to contain the highly resistant anthrax spores. Some of the infected brushes, according to all accounts, were made from hair which had presumably been disinfected in accordance with all requirements.

"Anthrax, generally a disease of animals, such as horses, cattle, and sheep, does not possess a high degree of virulence for human beings, but nevertheless the occurrence of any disease of this character is sufficient warrant for drawing attention to the importance of the effective sterilization of hides and hair previous to manipulation and use by human beings. Hog bristles apparently are comparatively free from anthrax, even when emanating from countries where infected horsehair is common. The great demand for brush material and the difficulties in securing an adequate quantity from the usual trade-channels possibly have led to a letting down of the preventive measures in old establishments and the exhibition of carelessness on the part of new manufacturers less familiar with the inherent dangers arising from imperfectly disinfected horse-hair. The anthrax spores are highly resistant to sunlight and dryness and require boiling for at least two hours in order to destroy them, or an hour in the autoclave at 220° F.

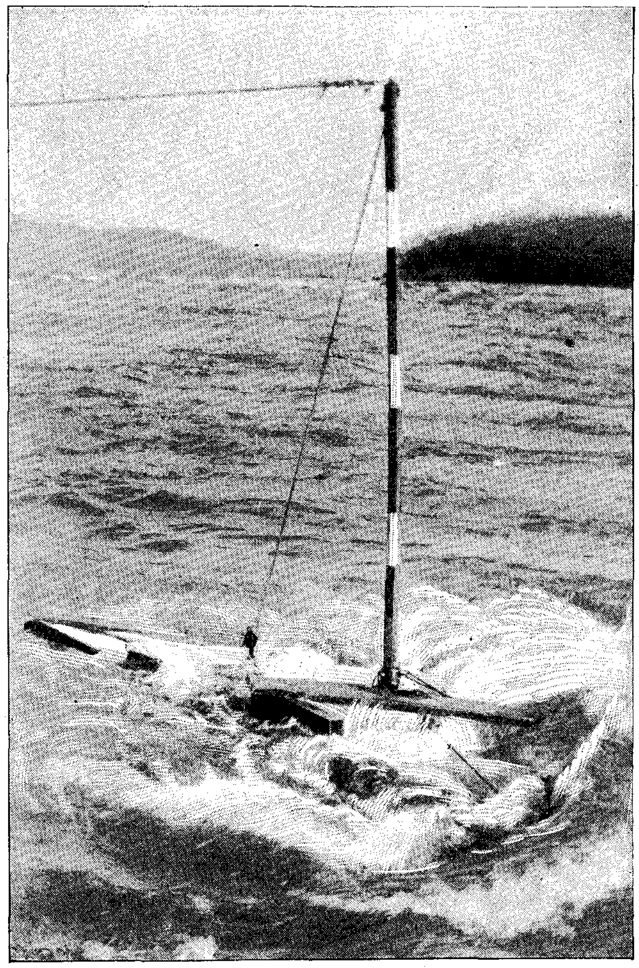
"The horsehair which appears to be the source of greatest danger has come from China and Siberia and is of a gray or yellowish color, and the imitation badger hair.

"As a practical measure of protection, thorough and repeated washings in hot, soapy water appear to secure the mechanical removal of the dangerous infective material, and, in consequence, new shaving-brushes should not be used without this preliminary operation of cleansing. Even with this precaution the danger of infection is not entirely removed, as anthrax bacilli or spores may be found on the ends of the hair imbedded in the handle. The only certain measure of protection for the shaver is the elimination of the infection previous to the manufacture of shaving-brushes.

"The seriousness and high mortality-rate of anthrax are sufficient reasons for protecting not merely those whose occupations require the handling of potentially infective material, but also those who unwittingly make use of shaving-brushes as part of their routine of cleanliness. There is virtually no sound excuse for the transference of malignant pustule to civilians or soldiers through shaving-brushes."

SOUNDING NIAGARA'S RAPIDS

TO TAKE ACCURATE SOUNDINGS on the brink of a cataract when the water is rushing forward at the speed of a railway-train would appear to be almost an impossibility. It has been successfully accomplished at Niagara by Leon R. Brown, office and field engineer of New York State railways, who describes his feat in *Engineering News-Record* (New York, October 3). The work was done just above the Horseshoe Falls and required the services of twelve men, none of whom was on or in the water when the soundings were made, the apparatus being operated entirely from the shore. The special float and weighted sounding-pole devised, controlled by cables on windlasses, required a month of experimenting before they would work satisfactorily, but all the soundings were then taken in a few days. Says Mr. Brown:



Courtesy of L. R. Brown.

PROBING A SECRET OF NIAGARA.

"Over a large part of the area of the Niagara River, just above the Horseshoe Falls, between Goat Island and the Canadian shore, the river varies in depth from 10 to 20 feet and has a velocity of about 30 feet per second. The bottom is worn very uneven by the action of the water on the limestone and is strewn with many large boulders. The purpose of the soundings was not only to obtain the depth of the water, but also to obtain elevations of the bottom of the river so contours could be shown.

"For a person to venture out with a boat or raft, even when secured to the shore with strong cables, was out of the question, for the craft would have been quickly overturned by striking a rock, or drawn entirely under by the swift current. It was impossible, because of the width of the river, to get soundings from a car carried on an overhead cable, and no diver, however heavily weighted, could keep his feet in the river. The conclusion was reached, after some experimenting, that in order not to risk human life some way must be devised to obtain these soundings from the shore.

"The plan chosen was to operate a float or raft with cables from the shore. The float contained a sounding-pole graduated in feet and weighted at one end, so arranged that it would always remain upright in the water. The pole moved up and down vertically and was operated by a trip rope from the shore. Its position was located by triangulation from the shore, and the elevation of the river bottom was obtained by level readings on the pole.

"The float was constructed of three 12 by 12-inch pine timbers 16 feet long, arranged in the form of a triangle, with the ends mitered and securely bolted. This was much more rigid than a square frame would have been, and did not require lateral bracing. The triangular shape also lent itself especially well to the action of the current and the scheme of navigation that was used to move the float from one point to another."

One of the most difficult problems was to get the float into a position to take soundings. This was finally solved by using cables controlled by windlasses on shore, which, together with the action of the current, held the float steady in any desired position. To quote further:

"The sounding-pole was 30 feet long, about 5 inches in diameter, and octagonal in shape. The advantage of this shape was that the paint wore off only at the corners. It was found that a round pole sliding up and down in its pipe soon wore off all the graduations.

"The bottom of the pole, for about 10 feet where it received the most wear, was wrapt in sheet zinc, and around this at the extreme end was cast a lead weight of 200 pounds. This was done by pouring melted lead into the space between the pole and a short piece of 8-inch cast-iron pipe. . . . . . .

"The operation of the sounding apparatus was now found to be nearly perfect. The first soundings were taken upstream, and as near to the windlasses as was possible.

"Starting at the shore, a row of soundings was taken out at right angles to the shore. The raft was then let downstream 20 feet and another row taken back toward the shore. When it was in the best working order a sounding could be taken and the raft moved to another position in about a minute. It required . . . a month of experimenting to get the float in good working order. . . . . . .

"The writer believes that however swift the current or uneven the bottom, however wide the river or turbulent the water, or however dangerous the location, accurate soundings may be taken in water up to 20 or 30 feet deep cheaply, quickly, and safely with an apparatus of this general description."

CONCRETE CRACKED BY ELECTRICITY — Concrete may be cracked and ruined by the action of electric currents on iron bars embedded therein for reenforcement. The United States Bureau of Standards reported this action some time ago, and it is now being seriously studied by experts, we are told by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, October 15). The current promotes chemical action and forms layers of iron oxid, with an accompanying expansion of 220 per cent., cracking the concrete. At the same time the alkaline constituents of the cement are concentrated, softening the mass and making it easily crusht or broken. What creates the current is not accurately known; but it may be partially due to differences in concentration caused by surface evaporation. Says the editor of the paper named above:

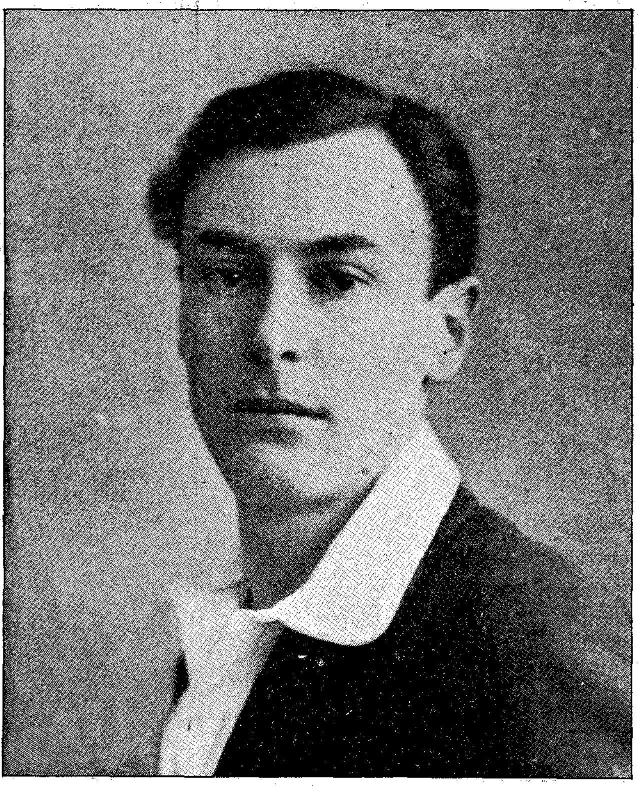
"Exhaustive studies of this corrosion are being made. It is fundamental to modern engineering practise that means for overcoming it should be found at once. The domains of the chemical and civil engineers overlap here, and it is incumbent on the former to use his most efficient research methods and find the solution of the problem.

"Ordinary rust-proofing methods are not available, except for a limited use of paint, which has certain serious defects. . . . However, while chemists and engineers seek a means of checking the corrosion, why not change the design of reenforcements so that this internal pressure will not have to be counteracted by the low tensile strength of concrete? A trial might be made on heavy rolled metal fabricated with a pipe machine but not welded at the lap. Lateral strains produced by the increment in volume of the reenforcements due to rust would be absorbed by deflecting the tubular bars."

LETTERS - AND - ART

AN "AMBASSADOR OF THE DEAD"

A WREATH placed on the bier at the mass held for Joyce Kilmer was inscribed as a tribute from the poets of England, and was, perhaps, the first public sign that one of them was among us as ambassador. Robert Nichols is his name, one of the young Oxford "Elizabethans" who forsook their books at the first call and went to France, many of them to die. Nichols was fortunate to escape with his life, but with the mental maiming that is termed "shell-shock." Under this affliction, however, he is buoyant and protests that he's *going to* be all right. "I don't want to be a bloomin' martyr" are his words, and to put away martyrdom he still works for the British Government. He will accompany a collection of war-pictures to various cities here, beginning with Washington. They are the work of Sir William Orpen, Augustus John, Muirhead Bone, Paul Nash, James McBeigh, Wyndham Lewis, and William Roberts. Later he promises some lectures on English poets, particularly those who, like himself, answered the call. It pleases him in a somewhat somber mood to speak of himself as "Ambassador of the Dead." The New York *Evening Post* writes:



LIEUTENANT ROBERT NICHOLS.

He will lecture in this country on the "Young Elizabethans," whose early singing was stilled by the war.

"Mr. Nichols, who, along with Robert Graves and Siegfried Sassoon, is already known here as one of the 'Three Musketeers' who have wrenched striking poetry out of the trenches, is something of a surprize. Of course, there should be now nothing surprizing about having a shell-shocked boy-poet come from England to talk about the other English boys who are dead or maimed and to tell their share in the fighting and the art of the war. But it seems so short a time ago that one first began to think of how that generation of English college lads would go. Now one of them has come over to us—a strangely aged boy, walking slowly and with a cane, referring to notes lest his memory go back on him, and with that peculiar shell-shock look on his face with which most of us are not yet acquainted.

"Mr. Nichols had been 'up' (which means in Oxford) only a part of one year when the war came, and he went at once. He was in the war a little over a year before he was disabled, and at the front only a month and a half. Then he spent five months in a hospital, and since that time has been working for the Government in the Ministry of Labor, and even going back to France again as a correspondent, getting detailed information for the Government, as so many English writers are doing these days.

"'It was the only way I could get back,' he said.

"He is writing now a brief history of 'The Sappers,' the result of his visit to the Ypres salient. Now he is here, as a kind of link between the young artists of his country and of this country, to tell exactly what his friends are, or were, like; what they did in the war; and to make better known here their poems and pictures and music. . . . . . .

"In the poets he is, perhaps, more personally interested than in any of the others, since he himself is one of them. Among those who have died he mentions Rupert Brooke, of course, Alan McIntosh, Julian Grenfell, and Charles Sorley, author of 'Marlboro' and Other Poems.'

"'Masefield said to me that Sorley was the greatest loss sustained by English literature during the war,' he said.

"But Mr. Nichols refuses to believe that it is the war which made these men poets, or that the war helped the revival of writing poetry in England. 'That had begun before,' he remarked, 'and the war only made a larger audience. People turned to it. These young poets would have written anyway, but they would have written differently.'

"Of the generation just older than his own, the men who have not been taken by the war, he has the warm enthusiasm of the undergraduate who hardly realizes yet that he himself is beginning to be classed along with them.

"'There are at least a dozen of them,' he said. 'Masefield is the greatest poet in England. And after him there are W. H. Davies and Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, Walter de la Mare, Ralph Hodgson, James Stephens, Lascelles Abercrombie, D. H. Lawrence, W. J. Squier, John Freeman.'

"Mr. Nichols is not in sympathy with the Imagistes, and is filled with a keen curiosity to find out the workings of the poetic mind in this country—both Imagiste and otherwise. Frost, Masters, and Vachel Lindsay are, of course, the three American poets which he now knows best and most admires.

"'It seems to me,' said this tall, lame boy with the old face, 'that my generation has lost everything which there is to lose—except its honor and the memory of the personalities of the ones who died.'"

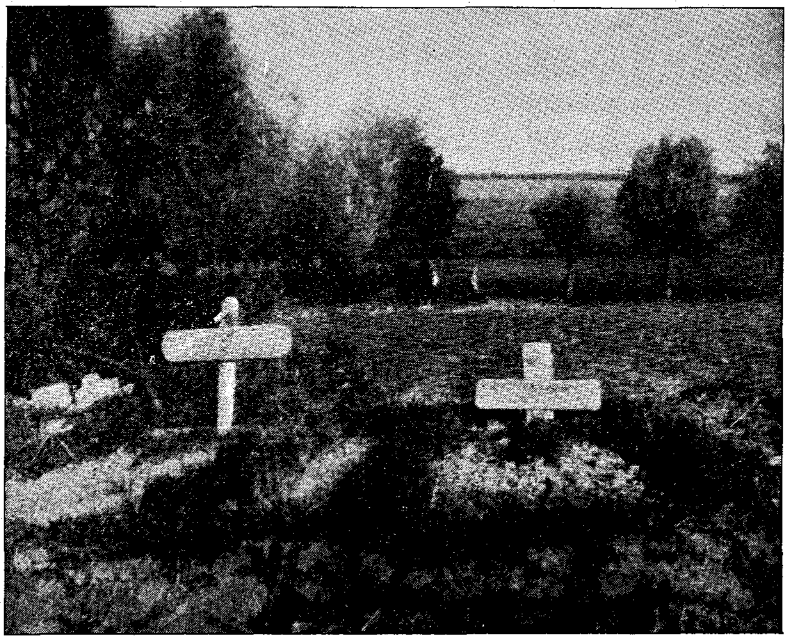
A "peculiar tenderness," so the New York *Sun* is convinced, will be manifested in the welcome extended to Mr. Nichols, especially in his capacity of lecturer on his colleagues killed in battle.

"It has been one of the spiritual phenomena of this war that in the midst of such universal sorrow, such colossal tragedy and tremendous loss, the world's heart and mind have been recurrently sensible of a very special sense of sorrow, tragedy, and loss as one after one these young poets of England have fallen on the field of honor. Mr. Nichols comes to tell American audiences more of these men whose names are already something of a beautiful legend in the thought of the world. The designation given him as he left England on his mission is poetry itself. He comes as 'the Ambassador of the Dead.'

"It is not necessary to borrow glory from the splendid circumstance of their death in order to claim a special significance for the names that Mr. Nichols will speak. They had already—before the storm broke in Europe—begun to assume, as a group, a definite place in the history of English poetry, and as individuals to acquire something more than a colloquial fame. The expression 'the young Elizabethans' had begun to be heard wherever

English poetry was discust. The names of Morley and Brooke and the others were known on both sides of the Atlantic some time before the war came to give them that peculiar and shining immortality that attaches to the combination of poetry, youth, and death in battle. . . . . . .

"These men of whom Mr. Nichols will speak fall at that end of the arc where our preference has been accustomed to lie. The name which, as a group, they were beginning to acquire is neither inapt nor extravagant. Young Elizabethans they were—in directness and simplicity of speech, in the singing quality of their verse, in their objective concepts, in their response to sensation, and—this, in the circumstances, the most tragic of all—their love of English field and sky and sea. In all these things they were more reminiscent of the roistering and talented singers of the Mermaid Inn than have been any of the intermediate schools; like them, too, in the fine youthfulness that runs everywhere barefoot through their poetry. And like them again in that they burst suddenly and generously into song at a period nearly sterile and silent. Very much the same as in the sixteenth century, it were as tho a warm wind had blown over England and the countryside awoke with a thousand choirs.



New York "Times" Photo Service.

KILMER'S GRAVE IN FRANCE,

Alongside a fellow soldier, whose cross appears at the reader's left.

"Their love of English town and field and sky can not have failed to strike the attention of any who have read these poets of the last decade. Another book of 'Place Names in English Poetry' could be derived from their volumes. Their use of English towns and streets and countrysides threatened at first to make their poetry colloquial; it ended by making England universal. It was not the exalting of England the nation; it was a lover's praise of England, the country of blue skies, of sunny downs, and 'the fallow on the hill not yet brought in.'

"In the midst of all this—the youth of it, the beauty of it, the exultation and the music—came the blast of war, the blight and the wreckage and silence. 'They had been music for the world'—and now they are still. We shall never know the measure of the loss. Most of them were yet young when the England that they loved called for a sterner thing than song. Some of them remain—Mr. Nichols, several times wounded; Wilfrid Gibson, now in service; John Drinkwater, and others. Out of the wreckage something may be saved. But when it comes to casting up the cost of the war to England and the world the names that Mr. Nichols will recall will go far toward reminding us that the total is beyond possibility of estimate."

The fact remains, says the London *Times*, that we "yield a special authority to the poet who has been under fire":

"The words of Rupert Brooke or Julian Grenfell do gain a peculiar authority from being the words of men who have ventured not a part, but the whole of their share in this world's interests. 'Truth sits upon the lips of dying men.' Yes—but it is much more than that. Indeed, it is not so much their dying—which is just an accident befalling one and not another—as their living so greatly, on such a height, that gives them their authority. It is not dying, but despising death that is the great thing. It is only an act of will and imagination that when translated into the language of art can make those who are utter strangers to its experience catch its fire, if but for a moment, forget self, despise cares, defy death, and embrace the faith that the things that matter are things of which no stroke of man or of fortune can rob us.

"That is what the last of these wonderful boys, Mr. Robert Nichols, can and does do for us. He is unquestionably one of the poets directly given us by the war. . . . There is a great gulf between what he wrote before and what he has written since he began the great experience. Before it he was a writer of verses. The war has made him a poet, one of the three or four in whom it has found that rare matter on which alone it can set the seal of this kind of greatness. The earlier poems (he generally gives the dates of composition) are, on the whole, admirable exercises, but nothing that would have very much concerned us here.

"But all these flutings count as nothing as soon as the trumpet has sounded. . . . Nothing can prevent poetry like this from taking its place among those permanent possessions of the race which will remain to tell the great-grandchildren of our soldiers to what pure heights of the spirit Englishmen rose out of the great war's horror of waste and ugliness, noise and pain and death!

"And it is a happiness to think that in this case the promise of such poetry is not one that must, alas! remain unfulfilled. The war has robbed English poetry of more than one Marcellus, of some of whom we knew nothing till we knew our loss. But . . . all who care for our poetry will expect that what the war gave to Mr. Nichols peace will not take away, and that age will complete what youth has so finely begun."

This poem, from the pen of Mr. J. I. C. Clarke, is taken from the New York *Times* and commemorates the episode "at the solemn memorial mass for Joyce Kilmer, St. Patrick's, New York, October 14, 1918":

LAURELS

Before the vast cathedral's altar dim
  Six flambeaux lit the flag-draped coffin-board
Not yet had floated forth the pleading hymn:
  "From out the deeps I've cried to thee, O Lord!

Few mourners yet had gathered for the rites,
  Symbols that man must die to live again;
Not yet the black-robed priests and acolytes
  Were there intoning: "Rest in peace. Amen".

When up the long, paved aisle a single tread
  Reechoed faintly through the vaulted nave.
A soldier with a green wreath for the dead—
  Our warrior-poet in his far, red grave.

Pale was the soldier, halting his footfall,
  One who himself had faced the fires of hell,
And fearless heard the shrieking death-bolts call,
  And knew the pang when flesh is plowed by shell

He stood, and raised the wreath of green on high—
  Green laurel sacred to the true and bold—
As if to Joyce in Heaven, ere 'twould lie
  Beside the star-flag's glowing fold on fold

Then knelt this messenger of love to pray,
  His lifted face all wet with holy tears.
My soul saw angels bear each drop away
  To shine Love's chancel lights through endless years

Nor pomp of ritual, nor altar glow,
  Nor wise sweet words the preacher said,
Nor guard in arms, nor censers to and fro
  Seemed meet as these fresh laurels for our dead

. . . .

He did not sing, he did not serve in vain,
  Whose laurels crimsoned in the freedom strife.
The brave man's sacrament, therein to gain
  Transcending memory, eternal life

EMANCIPATION OF STONEHENGE

Readers of Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" who have never traveled to Stonehenge have an unforgetable image of it gained through the novelist's imaginative picture. It was here that *Tess* awaited the minions of the law who were to come and take her to satisfy its demands for killing her worthless husband. It will strike many readers as odd that this famous monument of a forgotten past should only now be coming into the possession of the British Crown. Its former owner, Mr. C. H. E. Chubb, of Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, has offered it to the nation, and its acceptance has been guaranteed through Sir Alfred Mond. "As the remains of a long bygone civilization," says Sir Alfred, "it has a value and an interest equaled by no other monument in the United Kingdom." A paragraphist in the Manchester *Guardian* observes that "the fact that Stonehenge passes back to the state during the greatest war that Britain has known invites symbolic interpretation, and will surely produce a new legend. Mr. Chesterton for one might see to that." In proffering the gift Mr. Chubb writes this letter to Sir Alfred Mond, which *The Guardian* reproduces:

> "Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury,
> "September 15, 1918.
>
> "Dear Sir: Stonehenge is perhaps the best-known and most interesting of our national monuments, and has always appealed strongly to British imagination. To me, who was born close to it and during my boyhood and youth visited it at all hours of day and night, under every conceivable condition of weather, in driving tempests of hail, rain, and snow, in fierce thunder-storms, glorious moonlight, and beautiful sunshine, it always has had an inexpressible charm.
>
> "I became owner of it with a deep sense of pleasure, and had contemplated that it might remain a cherished possession of my family for long years to come. It has, however, been prest upon me that the nation would like to have it for its own, and would prize it most highly. Therefore, I have decided to give up this unique possession, and offer it to you, his Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, as a gift, to be held for the nation. It brings in a revenue, and its possession would be far from an expense. If my wife and I may express a wish, tho far from making it a condition of the gift, we should be glad if, during the continuance of the war, the income should be handed to the Red Cross Society, whose work at the present time is of such great national value. This point, however, must be entirely within your discretion.
>
> "I have the honor to be yours faithfully,
> "C. H. E. Chubb."

Before Mr. Chubb's ownership the place was in the hands of Sir Edmund Antrobus, of Amesbury Abbey, Salisbury, who put a wire fence around it and charged admission, facts that lead the above-mentioned paragrapher to say that the news that Stonehenge's "vicissitudes in private ownership are over will be heard with deep satisfaction." He adds a historical note:

> "Its origin has been attributed to the Phenicians, the Belgæ, the Druids, the Saxons, and the Danes. Learned men through the ages have founded many theories on it. Some call it a temple of the sun, others the temple of serpent worship, a shrine of Buddha, a planetarium, a monumental gallows on which defeated British leaders were solemnly hanged in honor of Woden, a Gilgal where the national army met and leaders were buried, and a calendar in stone for measuring the solar year."

Its history in modern times is reviewed in another column of *The Guardian:*

> "Gratitude to the owner of Stonehenge for handing over to the nation the greatest and oldest of its memorials may without offense be tempered with wonder that it has so long remained in private possession. Mr. Chubb has regarded as a trust and an honor the care of this priceless possession, and it is in this spirit that he parts with it. But to many of its owners Stonehenge has been either a white elephant or a mere source of gain, and few things are more discreditable to our national spirit than the way in which it has been wrangled over in the courts, robbed of its trilithons to make bridges and mill-dams, and allowed to suffer needless damage from storm and the relic-hunter. The duty of its care will now fall to the Ancient Monuments Commission, and it is safe from wanton neglect. But even national care is not likely to draw from it the answer to its mysteries, and to enable an accurate account to be given of its age or purpose. Even if the sun-worship theory be thoroughly established, and scientific calculation of the date when the sun on midsummer day must have risen in line with the 'avenue' be held to prove the great circle over 3,500 years old, it is still impossible to know how the great blocks were got to their positions. And that, one thinks, is well, for in an age that finds out so many things it is good to have something left to wonder at."

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FROM BEFORE THE DAWN OF HISTORY.

Stonehenge, England's Druidic monument, now passes to the state, and may be converted into a "national memorial of the immortal dead."

Now that a war-memorial for Hyde Park has been proposed, Canon H. D. R. Rawnsley writes to the London *Times* to point out that Stonehenge is the almost inevitable site for such a permanent commemoration. He says:

> "We can none of us be too grateful to Mr. Chubb for his public-spirited gift of Stonehenge to the nation. It may not be feasible, but the thought constantly recurs, why not make the great meeting-place of an ancient British race who worshiped the sun a national memorial of the immortal dead who have laid down their lives that the Sun of Righteousness might arise with healing in his wings for the whole civilized world?
>
> "Salisbury Plain as a military training-ground has done much toward winning the war. What could be more fitting

> than that here, in the midst of Salisbury Plain, there should be at this old meeting-place of prehistoric tribesmen and warriors an assemblage on midsummer day of each year, or at stated intervals; and that a solemn service should be held in memory not only of Wiltshire men, but of all the men of the British Empire who have died for right against might—for justice, freedom, and peace?
>
> "The gates of the great stone pylons stand open wide to all the quarters of the heavens, and seem to invite the going forth of light and liberty to all the world. Nothing would be needed but a huge stone Celtic cross in the neighborhood of the circle, with a simple dedication thereon to the imperishable memory of the gallant dead.
>
> "I feel that such a monument in the solemn propinquity of this great British shrine would be preferable to a Priapic monument of cones and Eastern wells on a huge bare platform in Hyde Park."

"CLEANING UP" THE ORCHESTRAS

MOST OF THE EXCITEMENT in the musical history of the past four years has been furnished by conductors instead of prima donnas. It is not suggested that jealousy of the long monopoly enjoyed by the sisterhood led the former to seize the international situation and make it their own. Certainly no prima donna from whatever impulse will find her acts so filling the historical page as those of Dr. Muck and Dr. Kunwald. They are now interned. Toscanini went back to Italy to lend his assistance to his native country, but the editor of *The Musical Courier* (New York) is responsible for the statement that "he stopt conducting a concert in Rome because the audience objected to the German numbers on his program." Mr. Josef Stransky, of the Philharmonic, has been the target for attack, but, as the same writer says, "he pointed to the fact that he has taken out American naturalization papers, and emphasized his Czecho-Slovak origin." Besides Mr. Stransky, Alfred Hertz, of the San Francisco Orchestra, and Arthur Bodansky, of the Metropolitan Opera, also "asked Uncle Sam for first papers of citizenship." Frederick Stock, of Chicago, finds himself in so anomalous a position that we give this extract from the Chicago *Tribune*, citing it in more detail:

> "In a letter which expresses a very fine-spirited sense of responsibility and unselfish devotion to the Chicago Orchestra, its conductor, Mr. Frederick A. Stock, has tendered his resignation to the Orchestral Association.
>
> "The tender has been accepted by the trustees for reasons which in no way reflect upon Mr. Stock, but are founded on the same careful regard for the welfare of the great institution they serve as has moved Mr. Stock's action.
>
> "Mr. Stock feels, and the trustees accept his point of view, that his failure to perfect the legal formalities of citizenship by taking out his second papers lays him open, and possibly the orchestra likewise, to some public criticism. Technically Mr. Stock is an 'alien enemy,' and Mr. Stock, with very rare consideration, has felt that his continuance as conductor might be misconstrued and erected, however unjustly, into an offense against the institution. To avoid any possible shadow of affront to its patronage or the introduction of any sentiment which might deprive the concerts of their proper atmosphere, Mr. Stock and the trustees, on the former's generous initiative, have adopted the course taken.
>
> "At the same time the trustees take occasion to make it clear that Mr. Stock's essential loyalty to the nation is fully recognized by them, as well as his years of faithful service to the orchestra. The resignation, therefore, will interrupt Mr. Stock's official connection with the orchestra, not finally sever it, for it is desired and expected that he will take up the baton again when the present legal objection has been removed. The feeling shown by the trustees has been earned by a devotion not often found in service, and it will be shared by the great majority, if not indeed all, of the orchestra patrons. It is proper for the public to know of the confidence felt by the trustees in Mr. Stock and to recognize the honorable motives which moved him. He retires with great credit and will be welcomed back with friendliness unabated, if not indeed increased."

The Boston Symphony situation, solved by the engagement of Henri Rabaud, was treated in this department October 26. *The Musical Courier's* editor points out that the interim before he begins his duties will be filled by Pierre Monteux, who "when he first landed here refused to conduct a Richard Strauss work," but "he has just announced that during the month of his temporary conductorship of the Boston Symphony he will program Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Liszt, and other Austro-German classics." Nothing is said, tho, about Mr. Monteux's frequently stated discrimination between living and dead German composers. The editor's final observation is:

> "After the Boston and Cincinnati sensations, a 'cleaning-up' process took place in all the American orchestras, and to-day it is fairly certain that if any pro-Germans exist in those bodies they are more silent than the well-known untalkative Sphinx."

TURGENEF'S FAILURE

WARS MAKE LIGHT of the passing of great writers, to say nothing of the observance of their centenaries. With the world at peace, October 28, the day one hundred years ago on which Ivan Turgenef was born, would not have passed with little notice. But his fame, according to the New York *Evening Post*, has suffered more than temporary eclipse. The expectations of his contemporaries that Turgenef would found a school, it thinks, have been largely disappointed. Even in Russia he has not been followed:

> "The younger generation of Russian novelists, as Gorky, Andreyev, and Artzibashev, are not Turgenef's sons; in France, Bourget has written admiringly of him, but the French novelists have gone other roads; and while the young English writers show much Russian influence, it is influence almost a pole asunder from that of Turgenef.
>
> "In the sense that his genius was too universal in sympathy, balanced in poise, and symmetrical in development to make him the founder of any clearly marked school, it is only the natural that has happened. His art is not doctrinaire and easily labeled. His inclination during his French residence was toward those figures who succeeded the great romantic school of Hugo and Gautier and fell before the extreme realistic school of Zola and the De Goncourts; and far more than Flaubert, he showed a compromise between old and new, a union of their best qualities without their extremes. He has many of the virtues of the romanticist—abiding youthfulness, a sense of the beauties of wild nature and human qualities, sympathy with passion, delicacy and charm of style, and a touch of innate poetry and even mysticism. We must go to Shakespeare or to Gottfried Keller's novel on the *Romeo* and *Juliet* theme to find anything so throbbingly aglow with the spirit of young love, and yet so tenderly tragic in its handling, as 'Spring Freshets'; we must go far to find anything so ramblingly, sunnily of the birch woods, open plains, and hardy country population as the 'Sportsman's Sketches.'
>
> "Turgenef is also a realist in the sense that implies reality without overloaded detail and steadiness of gaze without commonplaceness or harshness. His pages abound in passages of the most careful rendering of natural scenes and of interiors, and his portraits of his most intricate and difficult characters in particular are done with a verisimilitude that overlooks not the pettiest revealing incident. His art is too near the objective to make it possible for us to call him a psychologist; and yet it has not that rough objectivity of some French novelists, that Olympian cruelty which argues against the author's sympathy with his characters. He draws the dreamy, windy idealist, *Rudin*, with sympathy for his ideals as well as sense of their failure; he draws the ferocious peasant *Jermolai*, who bites a wounded bird to kill it, with sympathy underlying the unflinching brushwork; understanding them, he feels a certain compassion for the most worthless bureaucrats of 'Smoke.' He is as far from being satirical as from being sentimental. . . . In such a writer there is little to attract the novelists who insist on being of the naturalistic school, the melioristic school, or what not."

But the writer here surmises that we shall come to pay Turgenef the compliment of saying that "where his influence is greatest it will be least traceable"—that his long gallery of novels and stories "will remain must attractive, artistic, and withal enlightening."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EVIL EFFECTS OF COMPETITIVE MISSIONS

SHALL DENOMINATIONS be nationalized or nations be denominationalized? Such a question puts in somewhat cryptic form the impending transformation in missionary fields. Either the old order must be perpetuated and strengthened or each nation be encouraged to express its Christian faith in ways most congenial to itself. Mr. William T. Ellis poses the question in its simplest form by reference to China and America. "Shall all the various American denominations now conducting missions in China continue to propagate their own forms and faith among the Chinese, so that the converts to Christianity in China may soon have almost as many creeds as the United States; or shall the Chinese Christians amalgamate into one national Chinese Church, irrespective of their original relationship to various denominational missions?" If in asking this question about China the same thing be considered in relation to all the lands of Asia, Africa, and Europe, especially Russia, the problem, according to Mr. Ellis, becomes "the now familiar one of Bolshevik internationalism," wherein class or organization takes precedence of national lines and loyalties *versus* the American doctrine of national rights and national identities." The first steps of a solution are to be noted in China, says Mr. Ellis in *The Christian Century* (Chicago), and the ball there started rolling may "demolish many hoary traditions and precedents and organizations." For—

"Chinese Christians are getting together in a Chinese church and the missionaries are abetting them in it. Already something like ten separate Presbyterian denominations from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain have organized themselves into one ecclesiastical body without the word Presbyterian in its name, and both the British and American Congregationalists are asking to be taken in also. Property and pride and prestige are all deemed insufficient to prevent this great merger, which is avowedly only the forerunner of still greater consolidations. Indian and Japanese Christians had already effected notable unions.

"As a matter of common sense, the Chinese Christian does not care a copper cash for the distinctive names and forms of the American denominations. Why should he? His sense of humor long ago pointed out the absurdity of perpetuating in China Northern and Southern Presbyterian denominations, Northern and Southern Methodist denominations, and Northern and Southern Baptist denominations, the only difference being a war in America half a century ago between Northern and Southern States!

"It would take a rare Chinese scholar indeed to find an ideograph to express 'Old-Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Baptist Church'—for there really is such a denomination listed by the United States census, tho, I believe, it has no missions in China. The 'Holy Rollers' have missions in China, as have others of the newest and most eccentric type of American denominations. Shall we, therefore, have Chinese Dowieites and 'Holy Rollers'?

"There are in China at the present time seventy-eight denominational missionary societies at work, and, as Dr. James L. Barton points out, 'under their leadership seventy-eight different kinds of Protestant churches have been created and are being perpetuated. To many of the Chinese this array represents seventy-eight different kinds of Christians. Few, indeed, of the Chinese Christians have any conception of the real reason why they bear a name which to them has no significance, and which none of them can accurately pronounce.'"

Presbyterians and Methodists through their spokesmen have come out in favor of the national church as against the international denomination, Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board, writes in *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York):

"The vital question is, are we justified in perpetuating a custom that is manifestly divisive, often destructively competitive, and for which there is no warrant in Scripture? I do not believe the rank and file of our churches and the intelligent supporters of our foreign missionary enterprises, if they understood the facts, would favor our continuing to propagate divisions abroad in order that they may have the satisfaction of knowing that their gifts are aiding in making Christians who bear the same denominational label as that borne by the contributor.

"The conduct of the war in France, for the first three years and more, when each one of the Allies acted separately under its own leaders, in cooperation, but as independent units, shows the wastefulness and inefficiency of that line of action. This mistaken method of conducting a great military campaign has now been corrected by the most revolutionary military readjustment history records. If governments can bring about this unprecedented and even revolutionary change in order to overcome a common enemy, can not the Church do as much in order to create a single agency for the spiritual conquest of the world?"

From the same general set of facts Bishop Bashford, of the Methodist Church, also quoted by Mr. Ellis, argues for the international churches:

"The universality of Christianity is not best displayed by the manifestations of national and race characteristics.

"As a matter of fact, with the existing organization of the churches in the home lands, the churches on mission fields will keep in closer touch with, and will secure more aid from, the home bases by maintaining ecclesiastical connections with their mother church than by a separate independent organization on the mission field.

"With the strong trend toward nationalism which characterized the political history of the nineteenth century, and which was one cause of the present war, the churches will contribute more to world harmony if each denomination belts the globe with its work and workers, rather than by the separate organization of the Christian forces of each nation into a national church with the emphasis upon race characteristics and the consequent loss of the vision of the universal church.

"No one will contend that forty or fifty national churches—one for each nation, maintained over against each other for all time—is the goal of Christian unity. The vital question is, therefore, does the path to the higher, final unity lie through the organization of national units maintaining race characteristics, supported from the national treasury and devoted to all international conflicts to national ideals, or does it lie through a Presbyterianism and a Methodism and a Congregationalism, each universalized and belting the globe with its members, each accustomed to various races and sympathizing with the aspirations of them all? The prospects of the higher unity certainly lie along the latter rather than the former path.

"In the New Testament we find no trace of a national church and no enunciation of principles which would lead to a national church.

"It is this note of universality which differentiates the Church from the nation and the family. Hence the very phrase, 'A National Church,' is a contradiction in terms.

"Finally, for the Christian Church to accept any form of nationalism as its goal when the whole world is moving toward internationalism seems to us a fatal blunder. It requires no prophet to foretell that if nationalism was the key to the political history of the nineteenth century, internationalism will be the key to the political history of the twentieth century. At the very time when commerce and industry and politics are becoming international, when the world is unconsciously accepting universal love manifested by universal service as the only solution of human problems—for the Christian Church to revert at such a time to nationalism as her goal seems like a fatal case of atavism."

The issue is not new to missionaries, but is made acute by the war, points out Mr. Ellis, who adds:

"Episcopalians have taken the ground that they will not proselytize in Roman Catholic lands where they have missions, and Congregationalists now seek only to inspire and vitalize the old Armenian Church, instead of making converts from it, and the Presbyterians follow the same policy with the Nestorian Christians, or Assyrians. There is a vigorous sentiment abroad that this same policy should be followed in any religious enterprises undertaken among the Christians of Russia.

"That will leave for later development the larger projects of a reunion of all the major divisions of Christendom—the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Catholic Church, the Protestant churches, the Gregorians, Nestorians, Copts, and Abyssinians."

THE RELIGIOUS "COMMUNICATION TRENCH"

WHEN YOU HEAR IT SAID that the Church has "fallen down" and failed to meet new conditions and new opportunities furnished by the war, just point to the Y. M. C. A. How many of the "Y" officials were pastors of churches it would be hard to compute, and each one has gone out there with the support of his people behind him. "The work of the Y. M. C. A. at home and abroad would not have been possible," says a writer in *The Presbyterian and Westminster* (Toronto), "without the ministers and Christian workers trained in our churches, and any success achieved by the Red Triangle during this war has been accomplished because Christian men—church members—have organized and carried it out." Canadian conditions are so near our own that the same diagnosis holds for either:

"It can be said most truly that the Church has been the leaven in the meal that has leavened the whole. From its teaching, training, and influence has come the army of workers in the manifold agencies of service and healing that have come into being during the past four and a half years.

"At the outset the work of the new Y. M. C. A. development in country districts will probably call for the enlistment of a number of young ministers. The work will appeal irresistibly to a certain desirable type of man because of its opportunities for aggressive Christian social service among men and boys, and, on the face of it, this further depletion of the already attenuated ministerial ranks would appear to be a disaster. There are, however, a number of circumstances to be borne in mind.

"Gypsy Smith was asked by a London journalist, 'What is the attitude of the Y. M. C. A. and the Churches?' He replied, 'A communication trench.' The truth of this statement has been demonstrated in a most striking way. After Captain (Rev.) W. A. Cameron's evangelistic campaign in Witley Camp, England, two hundred young Canadian soldiers indicated their desire and intention to become ministers of the gospel in their homeland. Of this number some have had a university training. Those who have not are receiving preparatory and elementary training at the Khaki University, a branch of which the Y. M. C. A., in cooperation with the military authorities and the Chaplains' Service, maintains at every Canadian camp overseas.

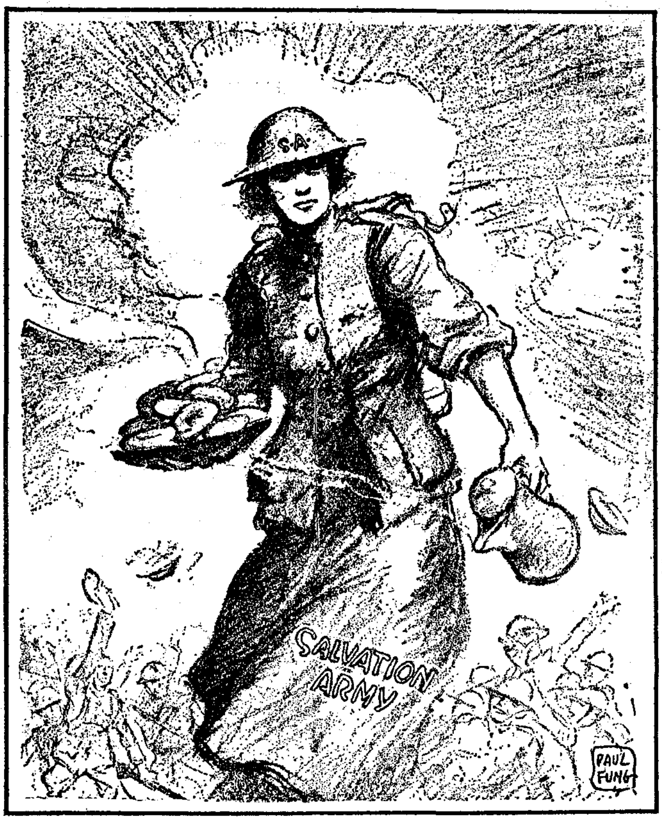
"In the United States, where a Y. M. C. A. Town and County Department has been operating for many years, it has been found that the work of the Department has produced a steady and copious flow of candidates for religious service, and particularly for the ministry. This is not surprizing when it is remembered that the inculcation of the principles of Christian citizenship is the chief plank of the department's program. Each secretary is trained and instructed to search for leaders and to develop their powers. Each county is expected to provide its own leadership and its own redemptive forces. This has resulted in the discovery and training in Christian service of many men who otherwise would have been lost to the church, and, in a very important sense, to the community also."

The same thing is looked for in Canada. The operations of the Town and County Department will be directed solely "as a movement in the community to supplement and cooperate with the church, home, and school, meetings being held under the auspices of these institutions whenever possible." We read further:

"Boy Scouts Corps and Agricultural Clubs for boys and girls will be organized, but the main effort will be the furtherance of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training for boys in their teens. The C. S. E. T. had been adopted by all the National Denominational S. S. Boards, Provincial S. S. Associations and Federations, and the work of the Town and County Department at the outset will consist very largely of getting this particular part of its program into the remotest rural community.

"When a boy leaves home it will be the duty of the 'Y' secretary in his county to keep in touch with him, introduce him to the Y. M. C. A., and see that he gets into touch with the church of his own denomination in his new home. . . . . .

"Out of such a tremendous organization covering Canada from coast to coast, and putting personality in service first with equipment a long way behind, there is bound to issue a strong, virile type of young manhood upon which the Church can draw to an almost unlimited degree. That has been the experience of this particular development of Y. M. C. A. work in the United States, and it would be a reflection upon our own Canadian leadership, and the splendid material it has to work upon, to doubt that the result will be the same here."



"THE SWEETHEART OF THE ALLIES."

—Paul Fung in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE SALVATION ARMY—It was a Chinese artist, Paul Fung, of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, who met the tastes of the Salvation Army in the matter of posters, and his "Sweetheart of the Allies," appearing in the Seattle paper on September 9, is pronounced by authorities at National Salvation Army headquarters in Chicago as "the cleverest and at the same time most sympathetic cartoon published in the United States during the recent campaign for funds." As the reproduction on this page shows, remarks the Seattle paper:

"The cartoon depicts the Salvation Army lassie at the battlefront, helmeted and officially garbed, with her plate of doughnuts and jug of steaming coffee, surrounded by the shadowy shapes of the boys in the trenches.

"The Salvation Army, as one of the seven organizations which will participate in the united drive to begin November 11, has as its particular poster, 'Oh, Boy!' The army authorities, however, have sent to the Seattle headquarters for a large number of reproductions of the Fung pictures which they intend to use during the drive. It has been said no drawing yet submitted has approached this one in depicting the spirit of the work the Salvation Army is doing in the trenches."

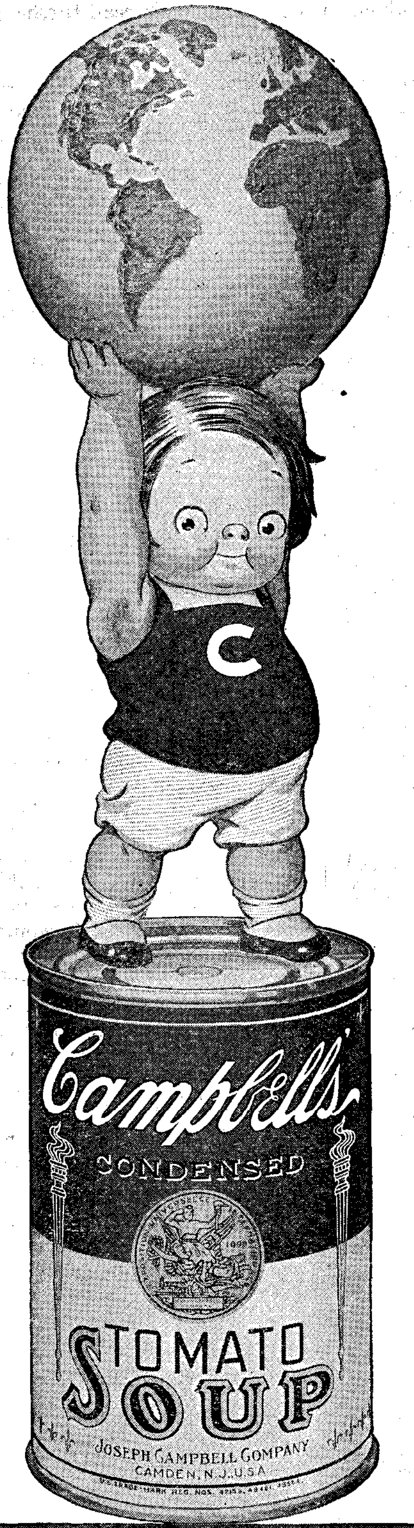
The Modern Atlas

"Talk about muscle and vigor and hustle—
Old Atlas had nothing on me.
On *Campbell's* foundation
I'll hold up the Nation,
And keep the world healthy and free."

Let him help you carry your burden

The big world-burden today is the food problem. America asks "How shall we feed our fighters, our Allies, and also maintain the full strength and vitality of our people at home?"

It is a question of wise economy. And the heaviest part of the burden falls on *you*—the conscientious American housewife. Why not let us help you with it by means of this nourishing, ready-prepared, economical food—



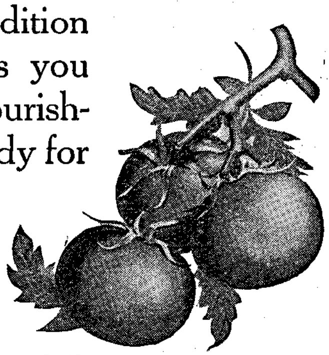
Campbell's Tomato Soup

You will find it doubly helpful. It is not only a wholesome food in itself, but it strengthens the digestive powers and regulates the body processes through which all food becomes more healthful and invigorating.

It supplies natural tonic elements which are positively necessary to the properly balanced diet.

Served as a Cream of Tomato it has 50 per cent more energy-value than milk. And there are many easy and tempting ways to prepare it. You can make it as hearty as you like.

It is just the healthful stimulus for tired workers—all must be workers, now. Just the thing to keep the children in good condition—active and bright. It saves you time, labor, fuel. It is all nourishment—no waste. And it is ready for your table any time at three minutes' notice. Order it by the dozen and have it handy.



21 kinds **12c a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

THE FAIR PRICE LIST

"HOUSEWIVES should learn to read the Fair Price List as faithfully as men read the baseball score."

Perhaps you read some such slogan last summer, and appreciated its spirit. But the trouble with it is that it does not say enough. True, some men read the baseball score (or did during the baseball season), and a few read it faithfully, but every housewife must read the Fair Price List in her town or city.

A better slogan would run like this: *Everybody who buys food of any retailer should read the Fair Price List as eagerly as he does the war-news.*

FOOD PROFITEERING—For, strange as it may seem at first thought, the Fair Price List is in itself a sort of war-news, concerned with the economic stability which must be preserved at home if warfare is to be successfully prosecuted. During every war upon which history gives data concerning food-problems, retail food-prices have shown a tendency to go up.

And when the retail price of any commodity goes up in wartime because of the increased cost of its production, or through any other cause beyond the retailer's control, no personal blame can be attached to any retail dealer who charges more for it because he himself has had to pay more for it. But when any retail dealer for other reasons raises his prices on articles which the public must have, or wants to buy, that is what is known as profiteering.

And any dealer guilty of such action is a profiteer.

This applies to retail dealers in foodstuffs just as much as to dealers in any other necessity of life.

WHAT THE FAIR PRICE LIST IS—It is to check such practises that the Fair Price List has been devised. This is nothing more nor less than a bulletin which at regular intervals informs the public of the prices that the retailer has had to pay for certain foods and at what price he ought to sell them to the consumer. Such a bulletin at one stroke does away with all the obscurity which too often veils the price increase which takes place at the hands of the retailer.

To give an example, it shows at just what price a retailer is able to buy oatmeal and at just what price he is entitled to sell it. If any retailer decides to set upon the food he has for sale a higher price than that which brings him a fair profit, he is labeling himself "Profiteer." And thereafter it depends upon the public's own choice whether they shall trade with him or not.

In accordance with the plans of the Food Administration such a system of Fair Price Lists is now in operation throughout the country. Every week new price lists are prepared so as to cover new fluctuations of cost to the retailer. And these up-to-the-minute Fair Price Lists are given to the newspapers to print so that the consumer may be steadily informed and advised as to what he ought to pay the retailers in his city or town.

HOW FAIR PRICE LISTS ARE MADE UP—In theory the plan is the simplest imaginable. But it is complicated by the size of this country and by the variety of local food-conditions which are bound to affect the price at which the retailer can buy and sell his foodstuffs. It would be utterly impossible to set forth one Fair Price List which would *be* fair for every spot in this country at any one time. A grocer in Calais, Maine, may be able to buy potatoes at a lower rate than a grocer in Snohomish, Washington. And the grocers of Red Oak, Iowa, may have to pay a different price from either. Obviously, each locality must determine its own Fair Price List.

This is done by establishing in every community or county where Fair Price Lists are to be put out a Price Interpreting Board, consisting of representatives of wholesale grocers, retailers, and consumers. The County Food Administrator or his representative should act as chairman of this board. Such boards include representatives of both "Cash and Carry" stores and "Credit and Delivery" stores. These boards secure from wholesale representatives the prices charged to the retailer for various staple foods. With this as a basis, plus their knowledge of local conditions, and guided by a schedule of maximum margins submitted to them by the Food Administration at Washington, they determine what is a reasonable profit at which the retailer may sell to the consumer. Thus the retailer does not have a scale of selling prices arbitrarily thrust upon him; he helps determine them himself.

Of course prices to the consumer vary in the case of Cash and Carry stores and Credit and Delivery establishments where running expenses are necessarily heavier. It is this that makes advisable the publication of maximum and minimum prices to the consumer, the difference being due to the extra service which is rendered him.

It should be borne in mind that it is not possible to set an exact price at which the retailer is to sell; it is practical only to indicate to the public the top limit which the retailer can not exceed without laying himself open to the charge of profiteering.

WHAT THE GROCER GAINS—This whole system of Fair Price Lists has as one of its greatest merits the protection of the patriotic retailer whose whole-souled patriotism has too often put him in the position of making less money than some other unscrupulous retailer who has charged higher prices merely because the public could be induced to pay them. With the Fair Price List system working smoothly, informing the public just what to pay from week to week for staple food-commodities, *the retailer who charges more than fair prices will be putting himself on record as profiteering. And nowadays profiteering is one form of unpatriotism.*

The right-minded retailer welcomes the Fair Price List; it is opposed only by those who are either ignorant or desirous of getting more of the consumer's money than prevalent conditions entitle them to.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN COOPERATE—And yet, no matter how carefully and justly Fair Price Lists are prepared, no matter how widely they are printed and circulated, *they will be an utter failure without the cooperation of the public.*

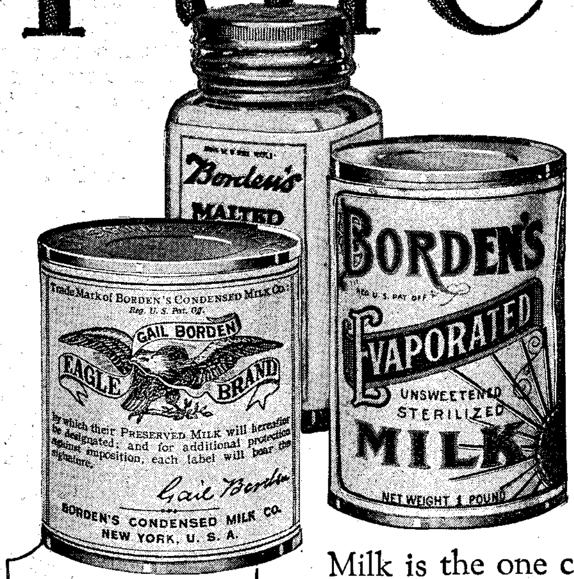
All the public has to do is to study the current Fair Price List of its community and then withhold its trade from any retailer who charges more than the prices indicated. This list constitutes a gage of what the consumer should pay; and the housewife or other purchaser who neglects it is no more entitled to sympathy when overcharged than the engineer who gets into trouble because he didn't bother to look at his steam-pressure gage. To keep track of the Fair Price List, to insist upon its observance by the retailer—that is the absolute duty of every woman and every man.

If any person finds that a food-retailer is trying to charge him more than the Fair Price List indicates, he has two resources: to report the case to his local Food Administrator, and to trade somewhere else. He should do both.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. *Do the newspapers in your community print the Fair Price Lists? If so, how often?*
2. *Is your family keeping close track of the prices quoted in the Fair Price List?*
3. *Do you know of any retail grocer trying to charge more for food than the Fair Price List indicates?*
4. *Do your family trade with that dealer? Have they reported him to the local or county Food Administrator?*

Pure Milk


Borden's
MALTED
Trade Mark of Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
GAIL BORDEN
EAGLE BRAND
by which their Preserved Milk will hereafter be designated; and for additional protection against imposition, each label will bear the signature.
Gail Borden
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
BORDEN'S
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
EVAPORATED
UNSWEETENED
STERILIZED
MILK
NET WEIGHT 1 POUND

A COMPLETE MILK SERVICE

—for every purpose

EAGLE BRAND

The standard infant food when Nature's nourishment fails. Pure, uniform, easily digested. Also delicious in coffee.

EVAPORATED

Economical for cooking. In compact form—always ready. Just pure, rich milk—some moisture removed—nothing added.

MALTED

Pure milk and nutritious grains, partially predigested. A delicious drink, nourishing lunch — the ideal food-drink for invalids.

Milk is the one complete, balanced food—combining as it does all the elements of perfect nutrition. Every day more people are appreciating its value in the family diet and realizing the wide range of uses for the various forms. But fluid milk is a perishable food—easily contaminated unless carefully handled.

Borden Service takes the milk problem completely off your hands—looks after the health of the cows—protects the purity of the milk right through—guarantees its quality—converts it into non-perishable forms for your convenience and economy.

Nor does Borden Service furnish you merely with one milk product of restricted use. Borden Service is complete. It comprises pure milk products for *all* uses—for infant feeding—for table use in coffee and cocoa—for cooking, baking, whipping—for ice creams, custards, salad-dressings—for travelers, invalids and convalescents.

For 62 years the Borden Institution has specialized in pure milk products—developing them—perfecting them—until today its Pure Milk Service is complete in variety, national in scope and of year-round reliability.

SAVE AND SERVE
BUY
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
W·S·S·

Borden's

The Nation's Milk

HEINZ
Mince-Meat

GUARANTEED PURE
H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
SUG
TWO
HEINZ
MINCE MEAT
NET WEIGHT
SEEDLESS RAISINS
CURRANTS

THERE are many ingredients in really good mince meat. And each one of these many ingredients gives Heinz an opportunity to show his resources in procuring the best—choice apples from the wind-swept orchards of Northern New York, Grecian currants—fruity and clean—raisins from Valencia, beef from America's great plains, and fragrant spices from the Orient.

With each ingredient good as it can be, Heinz Mince Meat adds goodness to goodness—blending, seasoning, bringing out the flavor, until the result is a triumph.

Heinz Mince Meat is sold only in one and two pound glass jars and tins—never in bulk.

Heinz Plum Pudding

This fine pudding, sacred to festivities for hundreds of years, is made by Heinz according to the best English traditions, and is a perfect ending for a good dinner.

Some of the 57

Heinz Fig Pudding

Here is a pudding that is simple and wholesome, but choice enough for your most particular dinner party, especially if served with the sauce for which the recipe is given on the can.

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

CURRENT POETRY

IT seldom happens that an American poet causes a stir in English literary circles, but to-day two of our bards are receiving tributes from many brilliant literary luminaries in Great Britain. Both belong to the ultra-modern school and are not "without honor in their own country." The first is Amy Lowell, the high priestess of free verse, and no less a critic than Clement Shorter describes her in the London *Sphere* as "one of the most remarkable figures in recent American literature or in the literature of English-speaking countries." Let us take a few examples of her art. Here are two vivid pictures of rain from the New York *Dial:*

SPRING RAIN

By Amy Lowell

Tinkling of ankle bracelets.
Dull striking
Of jade and sardonyx
From whirling ends of jointed circles.

SUMMER RAIN

By Amy Lowell

Clashing of bronze bucklers
Screaming of horses.
Red plumes of head-trappings
Flashing above spears.

From her new book, "Can Grande's Castle" (Macmillian, New York), which she describes as war-poems—or rather explanations—in "polyphonic prose," we take two scenes from old Japan:

THE LADIES

By Amy Lowell

The ladies,
Wistaria Blossom, Cloth-of-Silk, and Deep Snow
With their ten attendants,
Are come to Asakusa
To gaze at peonies.
To admire crimson-carmine peonies,
To stare in admiration at bomb-shaped, white and
    sulfur peonies,
To caress with a soft finger
Single, rose-flat peonies,
Tight, incurved, red-edged peonies,
Spin-wheel circle, amaranth peonies.
To smell the acrid pungence of peony blooms
And dream for months afterward
Of the temple garden at Asakusa,
Where they walked together
Looking at peonies.

A DAIMIO'S PROCESSION

By Amy Lowell

A Daimio's procession
Winds between two green hills,
A line of thin, sharp, shining, pointed spears
Above red coats
And yellow mushroom hats.
A man leading an ox
Has cast himself upon the ground,
He rubs his forehead in the dust,
While his ox gazes with wide, moon eyes
At the glittering spears
Majestically parading
Between two green hills.

The next of our international figures is Carl Sandburg, of Chicago, who is thus described by the same English writer: "He is clearly one of the most far-sighted critics of life that the world of poetry has revealed." From Sandburg's latest volume, "Corn-huskers" (Henry Holt, New York), come these four poems which show his many-sided appeal:

BABY FACE

By Carl Sandburg

White Moon comes in on a baby face.
The shafts across her bed are flimmering

THE PEOPLE'S FILMS ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S WAR

PRESIDENT WILSON stated the case correctly when he said, *"This is the People's War!"*

The people have a right to first-hand information about their war—hence The Committee on Public Information.

The Division of Films is a part of the Committee on Public Information.

It is, therefore, a strictly Government institution, organized to manufacture and distribute the Government's own films produced for the people of these United States and their Allies.

Its mission is the presentation, through the medium of motion pictures, of Government activities, especially America's preparation for and participation in the war.

And so it comes about that while the present generation of Americans cannot possibly visualize our Civil War, they *can* actually see what is going on abroad today, and future generations will be able to visualize, correctly, America's part in the great World War.

Although the Division of Films has been in existence less than a year, it has been markedly successful in realizing its aim—which is to give the people films of their war. It has already exerted a tremendous influence in bringing the war home to millions of Americans in cities, towns and villages, and in giving them a more intelligent appreciation of what the Government is doing to help win the war.

Never before has a film organization produced films with so universal and so extraordinary an appeal.

No film organization ever enjoyed so exceptional an opportunity for obtaining material in a given field.

No field ever presented such a wealth of diversified matter, appealing to so vast an audience.

The pictures secured by the Division of Films tell stories that are of vital interest to every American.

They always make a *better* citizen out of a *good* citizen.

Not alone in this country, but in the countries of our Allies are these Government films shown. For the first time in history, the true aims and aspirations of this nation are being clearly and adequately interpreted to the other nations of the earth through the medium of authentic motion pictures.

Thus, the influence of the Division of Films is not only national, but international in its scope.

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE PEOPLE'S FILMS

The Division of Films

Is the *people's* Division of Films and these are *the people's own films:*

Productions Up-to-date

distributed by

Official War Review (weekly)—Pathé

"Pershing's Crusaders"—First National Exhibitors

"Our Bridge of Ships"—General Film Co.

"America's Answer" World Film Corp.

"Under Four Flags" World Film Corp.

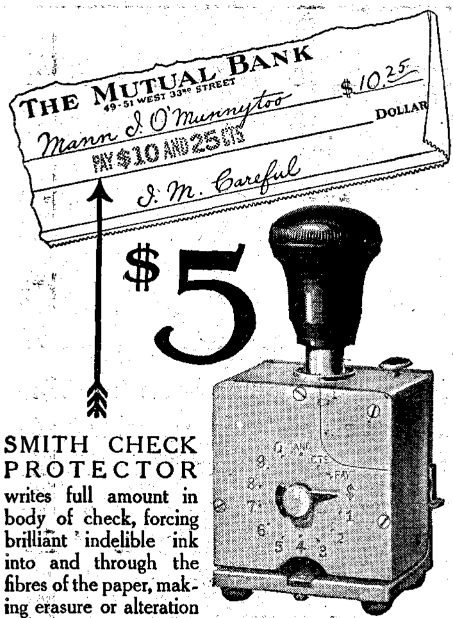
The Bureau of War Photographs is a department of the Division of Films.

The Division of Films also directs the great War Expositions presented by U. S. and Allied Governments.

PRESENTED BY

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, George Creel, Chairman

Through The Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.



SMITH CHECK PROTECTOR writes full amount in body of check, forcing brilliant indelible ink into and through the fibres of the paper, making erasure or alteration *impossible.*

New Article—New Price
Sold in a New Way

Insure Your Bank Account Against Raised Checks

GUARANTEED to do perfect work and the cost is but a fraction of other machines.

Sold only by mail—direct from the factory to you—only one small profit.

Gives *real check protection* at a price within everyone's means. The first high-grade check protector sold at a popular price—$5.

Beautifully designed—stands 5¾ inches high—enclosed mechanism—nickel plated with vulcanite controller. Mechanically correct—takes any sized check — operates quickly and smoothly. Makes your desk look businesslike.

CLIP THIS COUPON

C. E. Smith & Co.,
450 Fourth Ave., New York.

Send me a Smith Check Protector today. At the end of 5 days I will return it, if I decide not to keep it. If I do keep it, I will send you $5 in five days.

Name ....

Address ....

Out on the land White Moon shines,
Shines and glimmers against gnarled shadows,
All silver to slow twisted shadows
Falling across the long road that runs from the house.

Keep a little of your beauty
And some of your flimmering silver
For her by the window to-night
Where you come in, White Moon.

VALLEY SONG

By Carl Sandburg

Your eyes and the valley are memories—
Your eyes fire and the valley a bowl.
It was here a moonrise crept over the timberline;
It was here we turned the coffee-cups upside down.
And your eyes and the moon swept the valley.

I will see you again in a million years.
I will see you again to-morrow.
I will never know your dark eyes again
These are three ghosts I keep;
These are three sumach-red dogs I run with

All of it wraps and knots to a riddle:
I have the moon, the timberline, and you
All three are gone—and I keep all three

THE YEAR

By Carl Sandburg

I

A storm of white petals,
Buds throwing open baby fists
Into hands of broad flowers.

II

Red roses running upward,
Clambering to the clutches of life
Soaked in crimson.

III

Rabbles of tattered leaves
Holding golden flimsy hopes
Against the tramplings
Into the pits and gullies.

IV

Hoarfrost and silence:
Only the muffling
Of winds dark and lonesome—
Great lullabies to the long sleepers

MOONSET

By Carl Sandburg

Leaves of poplars pick Japanese prints against the west.
Moon sand on the canal doubles the changing pictures.
The moon's good-by ends pictures.
The west is empty. All else is empty. No moon-talk at all now.
Only dark listening to dark.

Next we have some "Imagist" poems from John Gould Fletcher's book, "Japanese Prints" (Four Seas Company, Boston). He is extraordinarily successful in his object, for his verses bring before the mental vision the clearest of "images":

MOODS

By John Gould Fletcher

A poet's moods:
Fluttering butterflies in the rain

THE TRUE CONQUEROR

By John Gould Fletcher

He only can bow to men
Lofty as a god
To those beneath him,
Who has taken sins and sorrows
And whose deathless spirit leaps
Beneath them like a golden carp in the torrent.

THE ENDLESS LAMENT

By John Gould Fletcher

Spring rain falls through the cherry-blossom
In long blue shafts
On grasses strewn with delicate stars.

The summer rain sifts through the drooping willow
Shatters the courtyard
Leaving gray pools.

The autumn rain drives through the maples
Scarlet threads of sorrow,
Toward the snowy earth.

Would that the rains of all the winters
Might wash away my grief!

The New York *Tribune* gives us an admirable example of "Imagism" in this poem:

A MEMORY

By Lola Ridge

I remember
The crackle of the palm-trees
Over the mooned white roofs of the town . . .
The shining town . . .
And the tender fumbling of the surf
On the sulfur-yellow beaches
As we sat . . . a little apart . . . in the close pressing night.

The moon hung above us like a golden mango,
And the moist air clung to our faces,
Warm and fragrant as the open mouth of a child
And we watched the out-flung sea
Rolling to the purple edge of the world,
Yet ever back upon itself . . .
As we . . .

Inadequate night . . .
And mooned white memory
Of a tropic sea . . .
How softly it comes up
Like an ungathered lily.

From *Poetry* (Chicago) we take this exquisite picture of the dawn:

THE EDGE

By Lola Ridge

Dawn
Lay like a waxen hand upon the world,
And folded hills
Broke into a solemn wonder of peaks stemming clear and cold,
Till the Tall One bloomed like a lily,
Flecked with sun
Fine as a golden pollen.
It seemed a wind might blow it from the snow.

I smelled the raw sweet essences of things,
And heard spiders in the leaves,
And ticking of little feet
As tiny creatures came out of their doors
To see God pouring light into his star.

It seemed life held
No future and no past for me but this.

And I too got up stiffly from the earth
And held my heart up like a cup.

Contemporary Verse (Philadelphia) shows us how even cosmology can be successfully translated into verse:

SAND

By Hortense Flexner

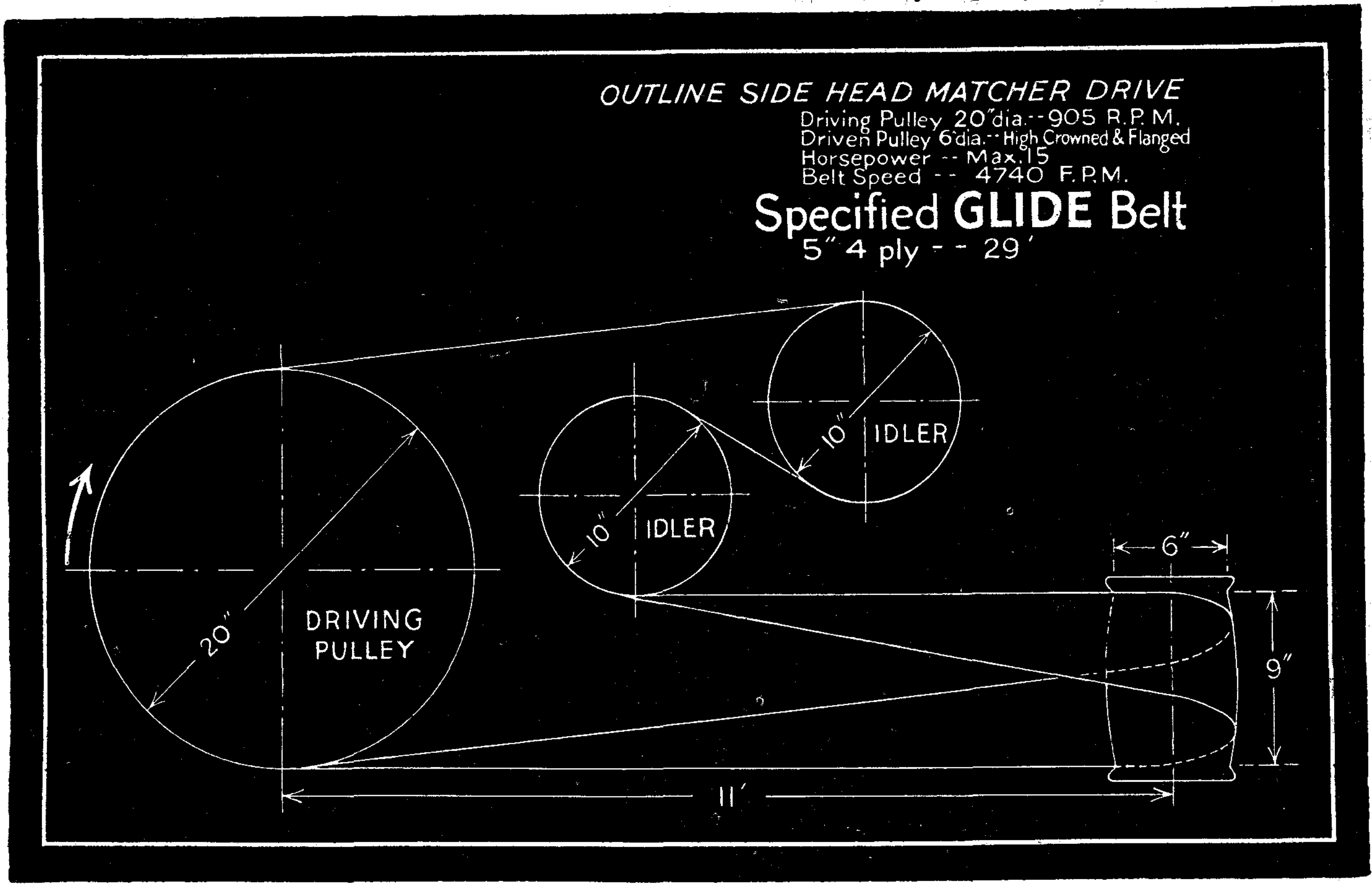
The sand which will not hold the print of my shoe,
Remembers, none the less,
Chaos,
The birth of stars,
And the sunken lines of sea-devoured continents.
It is the gray hair of earth,
Bleached and wave-beaten,
That has known the passionate rage of waters,
White heat of sun,
And the slow passing of a thousand thousand years.

The New York *Quill* is the organ of the Greenwich Village revolutionaries in art, and, while it often shocks, none the less it deserves our gratitude for this:

TO VIORICA

By David Rosenthal

Your words
Are little silver pebbles,
Teasing thoughtful pools
Into laughing circles.


OUTLINE SIDE HEAD MATCHER DRIVE
Driving Pulley 20"dia.--905 R.P.M.
Driven Pulley 6"dia.--High Crowned & Flanged
Horsepower -- Max. 15
Belt Speed -- 4740 F.P.M.
Specified GLIDE Belt
5" 4 ply -- 29'
10"
IDLER
10"
IDLER
20"
DRIVING PULLEY
6"
9"
11'

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Making $1.00—and the G.T.M.—Do the Work of $3.10

All they were after, the Wilson Lumber Company, of Bokhoma, Oklahoma, told the G. T. M.—our Mr. Heehs—was less interruption and more production from their side-head drive. Mr. Bowles, the Superintendent, asked how much his best belt cost per foot. The G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—told them that he didn't know which of his belts was best. He said that if they'd let him study the drive he'd tell them which Goodyear Belt was best *for it*—that with drives as with men, what is meat for one is poison for another.

He studied that drive and prescribed the Goodyear Belt especially constructed to serve its high-speed quarter-turn and *high-crowned*, flanged driven pulley—not the highest priced Goodyear Belt by any means, nor the one with the greatest brute strength. It was in February and the price of that Goodyear Glide Belt was fifty cents a foot, while the special double they had been using cost $1.55.

If his price had been higher the order he finally got would have come easier. It didn't seem likely to them that a belt costing fifty cents a foot would do better than one costing $1.55. But they decided to give it a trial—they were sick of the troubles and expense of that side-head drive—and at the price they felt that they couldn't lose much.

That Glide Belt gave six months of service, as much as what they had been getting from the $1.55 per foot special double. On account of Glide's friction surface it delivered power better—and it required practically no attention. Six months of inferior service from the discarded type of belting would have cost $1.55—so that $1.00 spent for Glide was as good as $3.10 spent for the special double—and the better service of the Glide was thrown in for good measure.

Over thirty dollars in belt cost alone are saved every six months by that 29 feet of Glide Belt and the analysis service of the G.T.M.—$121.80 a year. When he pointed that out, he told them of the Goodyear plan of Plant Analysis, of having a G.T.M. analyze *every* drive in the plant for the purpose of prescribing the belt best designed to meet the peculiar conditions of each. They told him to go ahead.

They order by telegram now, direct from the Goodyear Branch near them. Goodyear Belts as prescribed by the G. T. M. are releasing dollars from many other drives, reducing interruption and increasing production. If you have a belt-devouring drive that is both imprisoning and eating too many dollars, ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when he's in your vicinity. There are many of them—all trained in the Goodyear Technical School—all with experience in plants similar to yours—all selling belts to meet conditions and not as a hardware man sells nails. We are able to give the G. T. M.'s services free only because the savings they effect for purchasers are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business from the plants analyzed is sure to result within a year or two.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

BELTING · PACKING   HOSE · VALVES

GOODYEAR

AKRON

DRURY C LIBRARY
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HE WHO TOILS
HERE HATH SET
HIS MARK
KOHLER

KOHLER

IS AN IDEA

Forty-five years ago the founder of this business was inspired by an idea—to build on quality alone.

Today that aim is exemplified not only by a great manufactory given to the making of a world-famed product; it finds expression also in a modern town whose interest is centered in developing and enhancing still further the Kohler idea.

Here that idea is a living fact. Through it Kohler has come to mean superiority in enameled plumbing ware. Headed by the famous Viceroy built-in bathtub, Kohler products have long won their way into the world's finest homes and institutions.

True to their ideals the worthy architect and plumber are in full accord with your preference for so excellent a line. They know there can be nothing better.

May we send you a really descriptive booklet with our compliments?

KOHLER OF KOHLER

Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.
Shipping Point, Sheboygan, Wis.
AND TWELVE AMERICAN BRANCHES

MANUFACTURERS OF ENAMELED PLUMBING WARE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

Lack of water is one of the minor discomforts of trench life. It was emphasized in a letter written to his parents in Philadelphia by Lieut. George W. Sommer, ambulance company 15, A. E. F. He tells of the joys of a real thirst after digging dugouts in the sun. The canteen detail missed them one day, but in the evening a cup of cold coffee was served for each man. That was the finest drink the lieutenant ever took, "beating ice-cream or root-beer in forty ways." Another solace in the trenches was The Literary Digest, of which Lieutenant Sommer had several copies which he read during one of his days in a deserted German trench. He begins with the discovery of some German dugouts:

Once Walton and I had time to explore them, and, altho it was rather dangerous, we looked them through quickly. Under the dust and leaves thrown by the shells we found the things that the Germans used when they lived there, packs of leather lined with fur (for this was a "crack regiment"), cartridge-belts of leather, helmets, machine-gun supports, machine-gun clips, mess kits, British Y. M. C. A. papers, boxes from home, cards of France and Germany, rags, clothing, etc. I only carried away some things I needed, for when at the front you can't carry but what you need—A German Housewife, some needles, writing paper, and a bottle of ink.

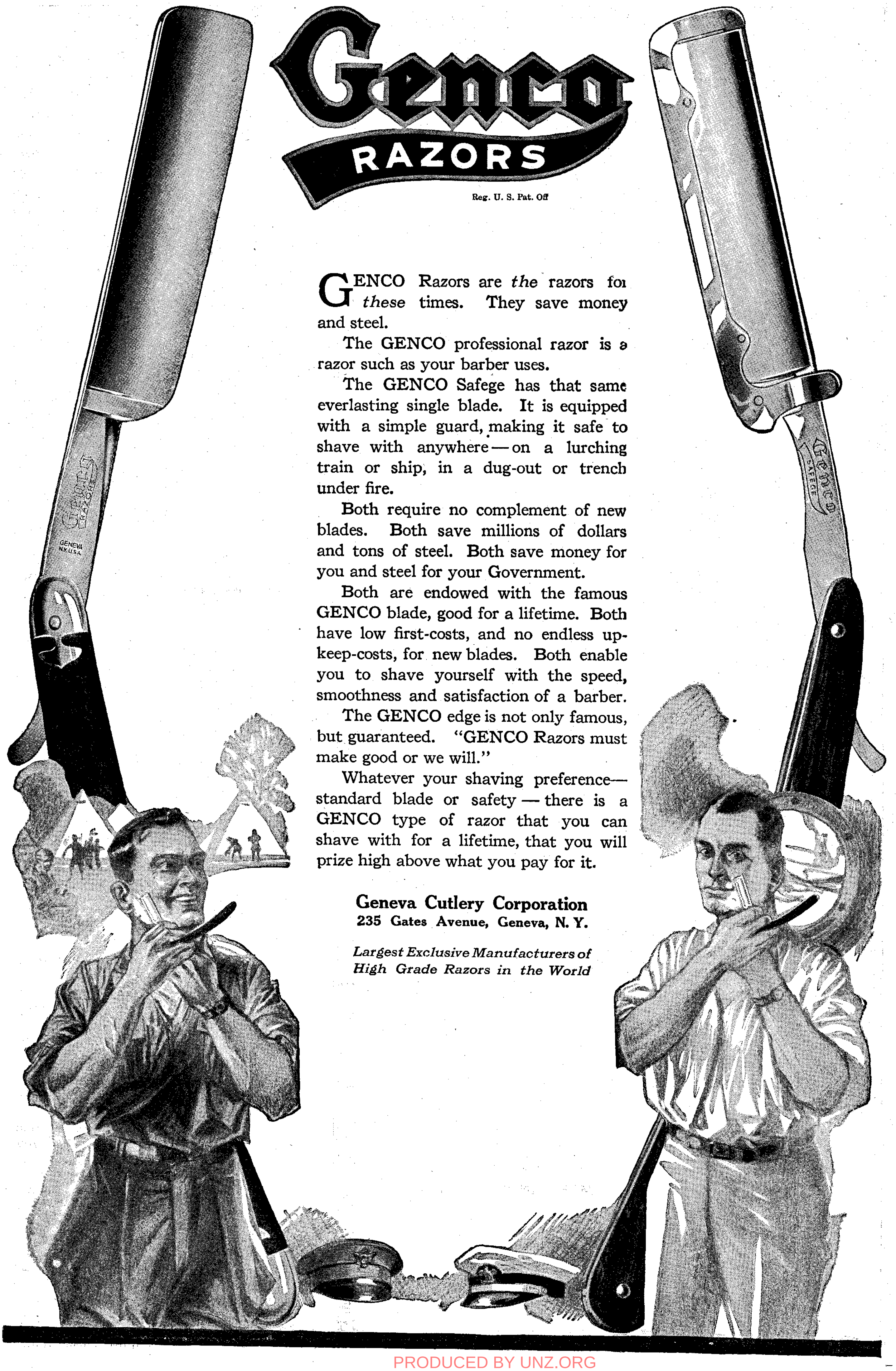
A quart canteen of water had to last me for a day, and this did not allow much for washing and shaving. As a result, we became very, very dirty, altho I found enough water to shave when I needed it badly. The grub was not very excellent—usually a can of French (South-American) beef ("singe"), and a half loaf of bread for two men for a day, sometimes more. The ration detail would go out at night with their guns, and bring back the bread, bunched and strung on a rope; "singe" in a bag, and sometimes a can of coffee. The water and ration detail that night looked for our canteens, and found them in the village. The detail had been shelled and gassed and no one returned. That night the canteens made sweet music as they were brought in—strung on a stick.

The forest was only ten years old, and was slowly being broken down and cut off by the barrages. As evening slowly fell over the woods and the shelling fell off, you could hear the cuckoos and other pretty birds piping their evening song.

Next day I thought I would start some letters. One fellow wrote home that you are either bored or scared to death in the trenches. He was pretty nearly right. That afternoon we got out of the holes and tried to make some coffee, without too much smoke. We succeeded in making the coffee, which was great stuff, but just as we got it down, a direct shell dropt in front of the three of us, and we all dived for our respective "homes." It quickly developed that the other two had been hit, so I hopped out again to dress them. One had just a scratch on his back, but the other had quite a deep wound

Genco
RAZORS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off



GENCO Razors are *the* razors for *these* times. They save money and steel.

The GENCO professional razor is a razor such as your barber uses.

The GENCO Safege has that same everlasting single blade. It is equipped with a simple guard, making it safe to shave with anywhere — on a lurching train or ship, in a dug-out or trench under fire.

Both require no complement of new blades. Both save millions of dollars and tons of steel. Both save money for you and steel for your Government.

Both are endowed with the famous GENCO blade, good for a lifetime. Both have low first-costs, and no endless upkeep-costs, for new blades. Both enable you to shave yourself with the speed, smoothness and satisfaction of a barber.

The GENCO edge is not only famous, but guaranteed. "GENCO Razors must make good or we will."

Whatever your shaving preference—standard blade or safety — there is a GENCO type of razor that you can shave with for a lifetime, that you will prize high above what you pay for it.

Geneva Cutlery Corporation
235 Gates Avenue, Geneva, N. Y.

Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of
High Grade Razors in the World

RUBBERSET

TRADE MARK

Shaving Brushes

Every Bristle Gripped *Everlastingly* in Hard Vulcanized Rubber

Ordinary brushes are regular huns at heart. No matter in what substance of sham strength their bristles be held for the moment—in glue, pitch, shellac or cement—just let them face the first attacks of use or abuse, flood, drought or old age, and with one accord they wail "kamerad" and shed their bristles as precipitately as a kaiserite casts down his arms.

BUT—there *is* an army of brushes that are *true soldiers* of their kind, quick to repel attack in varied forms, eager to serve in any clime, foreordained to fight the good fight until but a worn stub remains of the bristle. Three generations of shavers have known them—used them—trusted them—can name them—

RUBBERSET

—that competent combination

And what we have done these many years gone by *for the brush*, we are doing now *for its care*—breaking into the everyday, makeshift order of things with something original, long needed and truly effective.

DRIBRUSH holders are 100% efficient in preventing shaving brush troubles and in enabling you to get the maximum of pleasure, satisfaction and long service from your trusty RUBBERSET at the minimum of cost and inconvenience. No longer need your brush be a nuisance—messy, soggy, sour, mis-shapen, its condition a tax upon your good nature, its proper care an unsolved mystery.

For travelers or stay-at-homes, or for the soldier and sailor "with the colors," DRIBRUSH holders keep the brush straight and clean, fresh and sweet, making its use a constant comfort and adding generously to its period of usefulness.

PUT THEM ON YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST.

DRIBRUSH
TRADE MARK

Protects the Brush, the Bag and the Baggage too.

A holder to fit your brush at the price you wish to pay. Three sizes in ivory tinted Alberite at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00, and a mighty handy one in Vulcanized Fibre at 25 cents. ASK YOUR DEALER TODAY—or send us his name and 25 cents and receive, postpaid, one of the Fibre holders—just right for the average size brush.

RUBBERSET COMPANY
(R. & C. P. Co., Props.)
NEWARK, N. J.

Dribrush

TRADE MARK

Shaving Brush Holders

in the left leg. I put some iodin on from a "first-aid packet," wrote out his diagnosis tag and wired it on him, and we set out together for the battalion aid station, for he could walk slowly. We encountered some shelling on the way, and once had to seek a hole, to rebandage his *blessure*. We arrived O. K., however, and the doctor pronounced his dressing very good and it did not have to be renewed.

When the men go back wounded, their equipment is taken from them and left in the salvage pile near the aid station. When they come out of the hospital, they receive new supplies. So the salvage pile offers a good field for getting things that you need, emergency rations, toilet articles and equipment. I needed a good Turkish towel and got one.

Arriving back at the dugout, it was almost dark, about 9:30, and I could see by the broken trees and leaves that some shelling had taken place in my absence. I had a small covering of dirt over the head of the dugout, but decided to extend it. I had a thin layer of dirt thrown on some crosspieces when they started a bombardment, so I had to discontinue. It seems they had my range pretty well. Some shells seemed to burst right in front of me. . . . . . .

Next morning some chow came in—a few beans, some jam, canned willy, bread and "singe." The water detail had gone while I was out the night before, so I had just a little water that day. Some new lieutenants were around, and we expected relief. I had taken up some DIGESTS, and finished them. We pulled out that night and met some of our company in a near-by town. There I got some water, and almost got intoxicated on it, it tasted so good. For breakfast, we had hot rice and coffee—this was certainly great. Then they shelled that town and we moved on to our company's village.

Now we are resting in a château here—just resting. It seems so good to get back to meals and comfort. The first thing was a bath, then clothes washed, the first time in a couple of weeks.

True to his brutish nature, the Hun leaves various snares and devices to murder the victors when he is forced to retire from the trenches. Experiences of Englishmen are now being duplicated in the country taken by our own advancing soldiers. Some typical German tricks are recounted by Lieut. Maurice Munhall, Company H, 130th Infantry, in a letter to a friend in Chicago: We quote:

When I finished my course at school I found my regiment at the front in the trenches. We moved out of them the next day to a rest-camp in the rear only to be rushed up again the next day when the drive started. We were sent up as counter-attack troops. I took our company in what had been that morning the Hun front line. I took them in that trench at 2 A.M., under a severe shelling, into the most terrible place I've ever seen. There were dead everywhere. I learned later that the resistance to the drive was heaviest there. My boys, of course, were unfortunate enough to have to stay all night with those dead Huns, because I would not let them remove them. Just as I suspected, the cunning Fritz had devised all kinds of snares for us—I found them the next morning at daylight. He had wires attached to his dead, to guns, helmets, in paths, dugouts, everywhere,

TIFFANY & CO.

WATCHES CLOCKS STATIONERY JEWELRY SILVERWARE

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FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
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FOWNES

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Made for every Military and Civilian need. Leather, fur, silk, fabric.

At the Principal Shops.

The name is always in the glove.

FOWNES

American art and skill have produced FILOSETTE surpassing any fabric glove imported before the war.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

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with heavy charges of high explosive fixt in such a way that to try to remove anything meant a big explosion. He also had his dugouts filled with that deadly mustard-gas, his latest life-taker. My boys obeyed orders like the good soldiers they have proved themselves to be, and I only had four casualties, due from one man stepping on a stick-grenade in the dark. To show you just what we are up against in that line, I'll tell you of another of his tricks. In a dugout on a table lay a swell pearl necklace. I suspected it, and on investigation found two very small copper wires running from it down through the table into the ground and connected with a big 9.2 shell.

We came through fine at the front line that trip, moving back for a week, when we went up again to another sector. Again we were under a severe shelling from his heavy artillery, lasting two days and nights. Shelling is an awful strain on the men's nerves, especially when they can't fight back. Those big shells just rained around my trench—when they strike the explosion is as near an earthquake as anything I can imagine. Shrapnel fell everywhere, but I did not have a man hurt in all of it. I had a hole burned through my sheepskin coat by a piece of it. I'm going to try to keep the coat for a souvenir if I can. One lucky incident I'll never forget. A big shell (a 9.2) came fair in my trench in a fire-bay where my sergeant and five men were standing. It came square in the trench right among them *and never exploded.* One of them has enough explosive to blow up a good-sized building.

I was standing with another lieutenant looking over the top one evening when a bullet from a sniper's rifle came right between us. A close shave it was. He put two more right over us as we dropt back in the trench. They have a nasty hiss to them when they're close. This trench we were in at this time was in what the papers call "a quiet sector." I got tired of having them do all the shooting, so I borrowed a rifle from a private and put in an enjoyable hour sniping. Fritz was very bold and would come out on top, walking from one trench to another. I chose those bold ones, and one Prussian Guard that I'm sure of will never murder any more babies or women.

I'm sure the Hun is wise now that the Yanks can use a rifle. They don't sneer at us any more. We have beat them at their own game every place we've connected up with them. I haven't seen a paper to know what the outside world is saying about the war, but I do know what is taking place up here, and it's nothing to make the Kaiser smile over. Our soldiers are taking to the game just like they were the inventors of it. When my platoon was getting the awful shelling I thought I'd take a walk down the trench to see how badly scared they were, and to encourage them a little. With all those shells bursting all around them, the noise was deafening, I found about a dozen of them sitting on the fire-step arguing about blackberry pies. Can you imagine that, Will? And I think it is typical of the Yank that he does act that way when the danger is the worst. Why the poor devils haven't seen a blackberry pie since they left the States.

We have a few absent faces, one goes now and then, but our boys are game, they go a-smiling. The Hun is beat, we all know it, and I don't think it will be long before he knows it and quits. If he don't —well the Rhine won't stop us, that's all.

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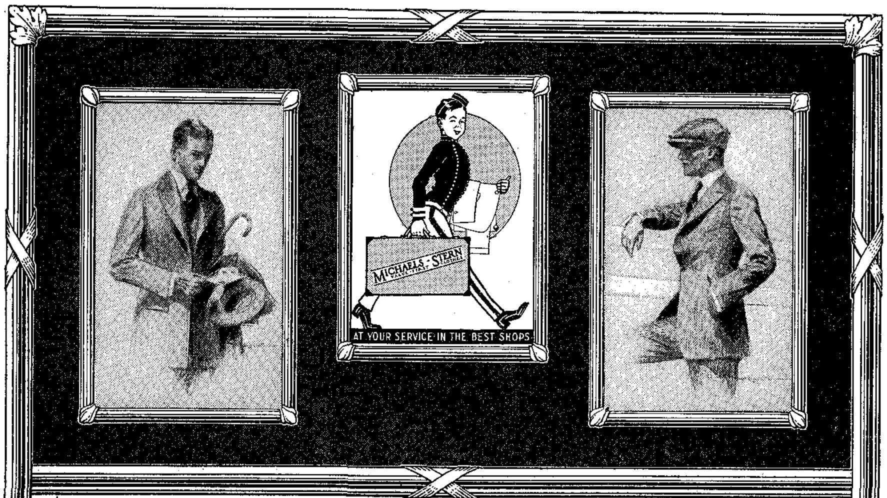
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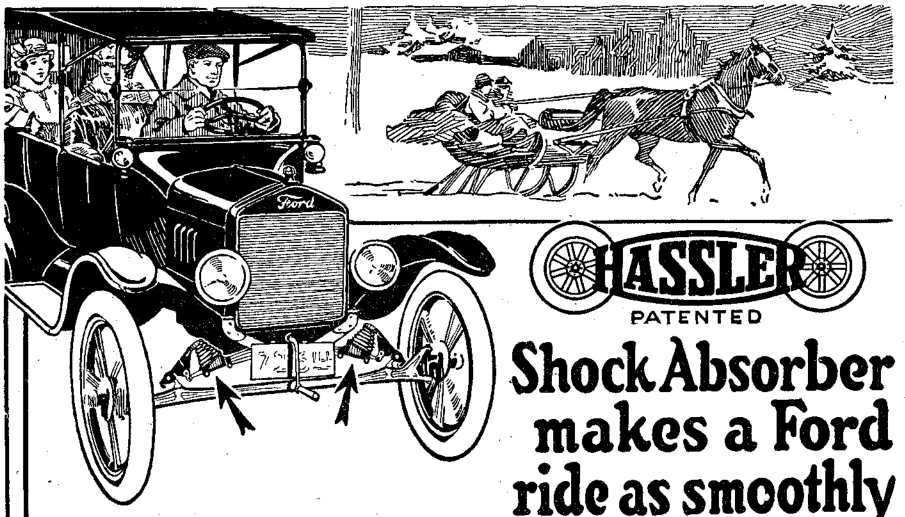

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ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc.
1834 Spruce Street Indianapolis, Indiana

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Keeping the Secret.—STELLA—"Molly told me you told her that secret I told you not to tell her."

BELLA—"It's beastly of her to have told you that! Why, I told her not to!"

STELLA—"Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me. So don't tell her I did."—*Tit-Bits.*

Wouldn't Take a Chance.—"Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom Rastus applied for a little charity.

"You're mistaken dar, boss," replied Rastus; "I'se lost fouh wives dat way."—*People's Home Journal.*

New Name, Old Disease.—Two girls were quarreling.

"Oh," said one, "I'm sick of you! I believe you can't help it, tho. You've got a chauffeur's tongue!"

"What?" cried the other girl, scared. "Is it catching? How does one get it?"

"Oh," said the other pointedly, "through constantly running people down."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

One of Uncle Joe's.—Uncle Joe Cannon tells of a conversation overheard in his home town in Illinois.

"Was the wedding a success?"

"Yes, in most particulars; but some of the guests thought the bride's mother did a lot more crying than was necessary. You see, the young couple are to make their home with her, so she really isn't losing her daughter."

"Maybe that was what she was crying about."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Try This.—The captain of the s. s. *Piffle* listened patiently to a passenger's account of his shooting abilities, then he quietly remarked:

"I don't think you could hit this bottle at twenty yards, placed on the taffrail, while the ship is heaving like this."

"It would be only child's play," said the passenger.

"Well, I'll bet you a guinea you don't hit it three times out of six."

"It's a wager. Come along."

The bottle was placed in position. Crack! The passenger hit it, and it disappeared in fragments into the sea.

"Trot out another one," said the marksman.

"Not at all. The conditions were that you hit that one three times out of six. Five shots more."—*Chicago News.*

Ruse That Failed.—The called-up one volubly explained that there was no need in his case for a medical examination.

"I'm fit and I want to fight. I want to go over on the first boat. I want to go right into the front trenches, but I want to have a hospital close, so that if I get hit no time will be wasted in taking me where I can get mended right away, so that I can get back to fighting without losing a minute. Pass me in, doctor. Don't waste any time on me. I want to fight, and keep fighting!"

The doctor, however, insisted, and, when he got through, reported a perfect physical specimen.

"You don't find nothing wrong with me, doctor?"

"Nothing."

"But, doctor, don't you think I'm a bit crazy?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Comparative Costs of Bookkeeping

Parker-Gordon Cigar Company
Distributors of Roi-Tan Cigars
Kansas City, Mo.

The Old Way

2 Bookkeepers @ $90 per month	$180.00	
Part Time of Cashier of company	37.50	
Total Monthly Cost	217.50	
Total Yearly Cost		$2610.00

The New Way

Interest (6%) on investment in Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine	$48.00	
Depreciation (liberal figure)	80.00	
1 Bookkeeper @ $80 per month	960.00	
		$1088.00

Net Yearly Saving: $1522.00

Net Profit

This statement shows the fifteen hundred dollars a year added to profits by the Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine which the Parker-Gordon Cigar Company installed two years ago, but it doesn't show all the time and trouble saved. The trial balance, for instance, which used to be ready on the 10th or 12th, is now little more than a mere listing and is sure to be ready the day after the books are closed.

And it doesn't show the other Burroughs benefits of better, neater records; of accuracy that doesn't have to be checked; of overtime eliminated and ledger balances always extended. It doesn't even show all the direct money-savings—for there are considerable savings in stationery in the course of a year.

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There is no business, large or small, that cannot effect savings in one way or another by Burroughs methods of handling business figures. There are more than a hundred models of Burroughs machines—among them one which will fit into your business as easily as one did into the business of the Parker-Gordon Cigar Company. Consult your banker or telephone book for the address of the nearest Burroughs office—of which there are 201 in the United States and Canada, and others in principal cities abroad.

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PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS-SAVE VALUABLE TIME

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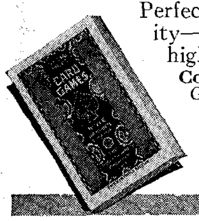
NEXT to a smoke and a letter from home, Our Boys "over there" find there is no better tonic for tired bodies and fagged nerves than the fascinating, innocent amusement to be found in every pack of

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

Are you letting this economical, delightful pastime help keep you alert and happy? Have you a fresh, clean pack of Bicycles to speed the game and increase its pleasures?

Bicycle Playing Cards are the most satisfactory and serviceable cards that can be made. Perfect slip—no misdeals. Big indexes—easy on the eyes. Superior quality—longer lasting. Now, as ever, selling at the lowest price for which high-grade cards can be produced.



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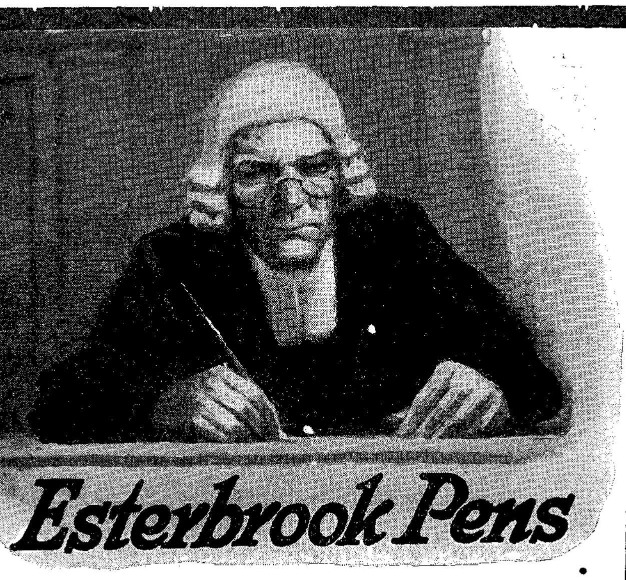


Esterbrook Pens

ESTERBROOK'S PROBATE PEN
313

If you like a stub pen, use this Esterbrook Probate Pen

Individuality in writing is assisted by the use of Esterbrook Pens. Take this Esterbrook Probate Pen for example. It is adapted to many uses and to many hands. In the hands of an expert writer it is a great relief and easy writer. The beginner—for one who is nervous when writing much, Esterbrook's 313 is an able assistant. It possesses all the Esterbrook uniformity of performance and great durability. Easy smooth writing results from its use.

Send 15c for sample dozen

60th Year

Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co., 4-70 Cooper Street CAMDEN, N. J.

Catty.—EDITH—"What makes you think Jack loves me so desperately?"

MAUD—"Oh, a thousand things! He always looks so pleased, for instance, when you sing and play."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Time for Pikers.—"John," exclaimed the nervous woman, "I believe there is a burglar in the house."

"I haven't time to fool with small fry," was the sleepy response. "I've spent the entire day fighting regular profiteers."—*Washington Star.*

Equal to the Occasion.—"Say, that lot you sold me is three feet under the water."

"Is it?"

"Yes, it is, and you know it is."

"Well, it's a good thing you told me. I can let you have a bargain in a canoe."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Trench Repartee.—AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER (to American)—"You Yanks think you've done a lot, but you forget we Australians have been at the game for four years."

"Well, what have you done, anyway?"

"Done? We've been at Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, the plains of Bethlehem, and——"

"The plains of Bethlehem?"

"Yes; I slept a week there myself."

"Well, I guess that was a busy week for the shepherds watching their flocks!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Ought to be Genuine.—Sam, the choreman, returned from the city with a scarf-pin that contained a "diamond" of no usual size. It was the pride of his heart and the envy of his village companions. He treated all inquiries from them as to its value and its authenticity with high scorn.

His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said, "is it a real diamond?"

"Wall," said Sam, "if it ain't I've been skun out of a half-dollar."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

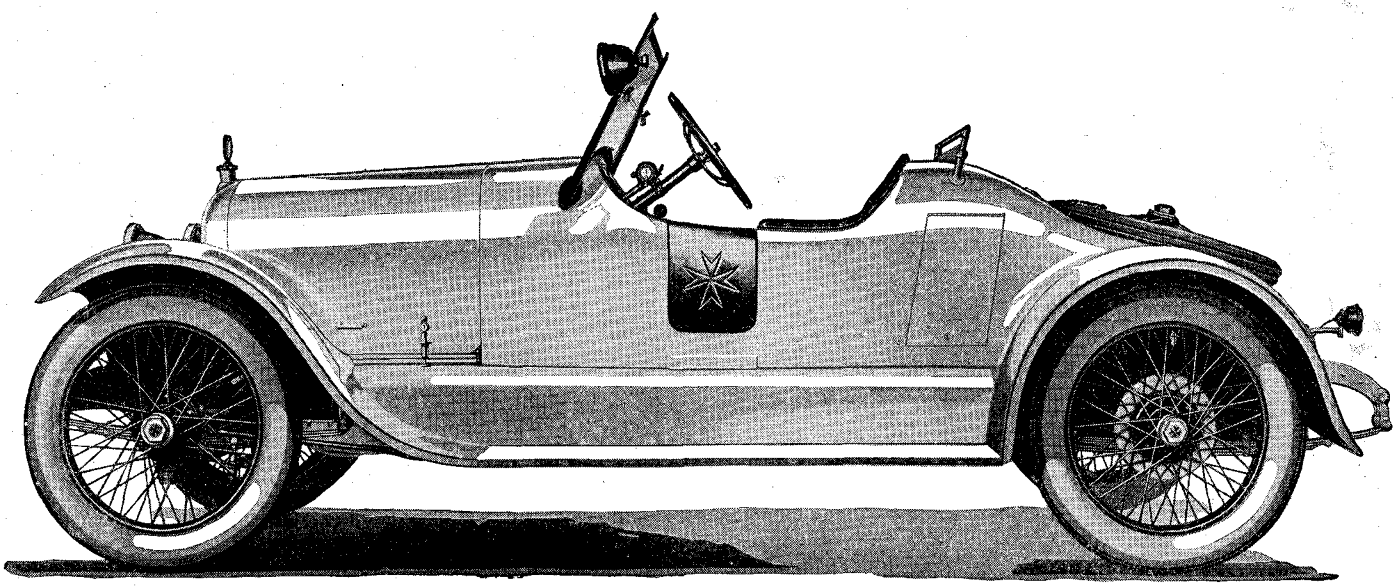
Shock Was Too Severe.—Once there was a woman who moved into an apartment and found everything swept and scrubbed and as clean as if she had done it herself. The shock left her lying helpless on the floor, but soon she managed to drag herself to the telephone, where, her strength fast ebbing away, she gave central a number. Presently a voice came over the telephone. "I just wanted to tell you," said the suffering woman, "how thankful I am to find the apartment in such lovely condition. You are one in a million, and I shall never forget—"

There was a sudden clatter at the other end of the line. The woman who had just moved out of the apartment fell to the floor with a crash, tearing the telephone connections from their fastenings. She had swooned, for tho she had cleaned apartments annually since her wedding-day, no succeeding tenant had ever admitted it before.

They met in the hospital three weeks later, in a ward marked "Quiet." Both recovered slowly and whiled away the long hours getting acquainted. They became friends—such good friends, indeed, that they have canceled their leases, broken up housekeeping, and have moved their husbands off to a family hotel, in order that they may be together forever and forever.—*Kansas City Star.*

Templar

The Superfine Small Car



The Touring Roadster

THOSE men of affairs, whose chauffeurs have gone to war or been released for other work, are extravagant in their praise of this superlatively high grade car.

For men and women whose activities require the service of efficient and economical motor transportation, this Templar Sport Roadster is remarkably convenient and adequate.

Complete protection is afforded against weather changes by the entirely demountable top. It is equipped with six cord-tire wire wheels.

It is as serviceable as its originality is distinctive. It gives that complete satisfaction formerly associated with the extravagantly priced, cumbersomely built big machines.

And its small size makes it a car of much greater convenience.

There is no previous standard of design or agile, economical performance by which to compare it.

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Five Passenger Touring $2185 *Four Passenger Victoria Elite $2285*
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It is easily the foremost filling device. It's *different.* It's stronger, it's simpler, it's more durable, it's easier to get at. It fills the Conklin in 4 seconds, and also prevents the pen from rolling off the desk. The *pioneer* self-filler, it has never been seriously challenged. What's more, the CONKLIN writes as easily as it fills—with never a skip or blot—and *never leaks!*

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man positions north of the Argonne 1,000 more prisoners were taken.

October 19.—Striking north from Ecloo, in Flanders, British cavalry trap 6,000 Germans against the Dutch frontier in the coastal region. Allied forces capture Chereng, Hasmy, Vred, and Cattelet. In the north the British occupy the Herseaux-Mouscron Railway. Harlebeke is cleared of the enemy and Allied troops are drawing close to the Scheldt River.

The British are advancing rapidly astride the Lille-Tournai Railway, and south of Douai have reached the outskirts of Auberchicourt.

Southeast of Cambrai Americans and British drive forward to the west banks of the Sambre-Oise Canal and the heights before Catillon. In yesterday's struggle Pershing's men took three villages and 2,500 prisoners in a two-mile gain.

Strong German attempts to regain lost positions are beaten by American fire. The enemy loses heavily and the Americans gain at several points.

The French continue their pressure against the enemy lines along the Oise, taking several villages and more than 3,000 prisoners during the two days' fighting in this sector.

American and British troops under General Rawlinson swing northward toward the railway between Valenciennes and Avesnes and are on the fringe of the Mormal Forest. More than 1,200 prisoners and twelve guns were taken.

Amsterdam reports that the German evacuation of Brussels has begun.

October 20.—Reports from the frontier state that 15,000 retreating Germans have been interned in Holland. The British took 1,000 prisoners in the pursuit. Belgian soldiers are now in charge of the Dutch-Belgian border.

In a new attack General Haig crosses the Selle River on a ten-mile front north of Le Cateau. Two thousand prisoners are taken.

American and British troops capture Rejet, southeast of Le Cateau, and reach the Sambre and Oise Canal. Dipping deeper into the Hunding line east of Verneuil, the French reach the crests west of Grandlup. On the upper Aisne they drive beyond Vouziers and reach the outskirts of Terron, taking 20 cannon.

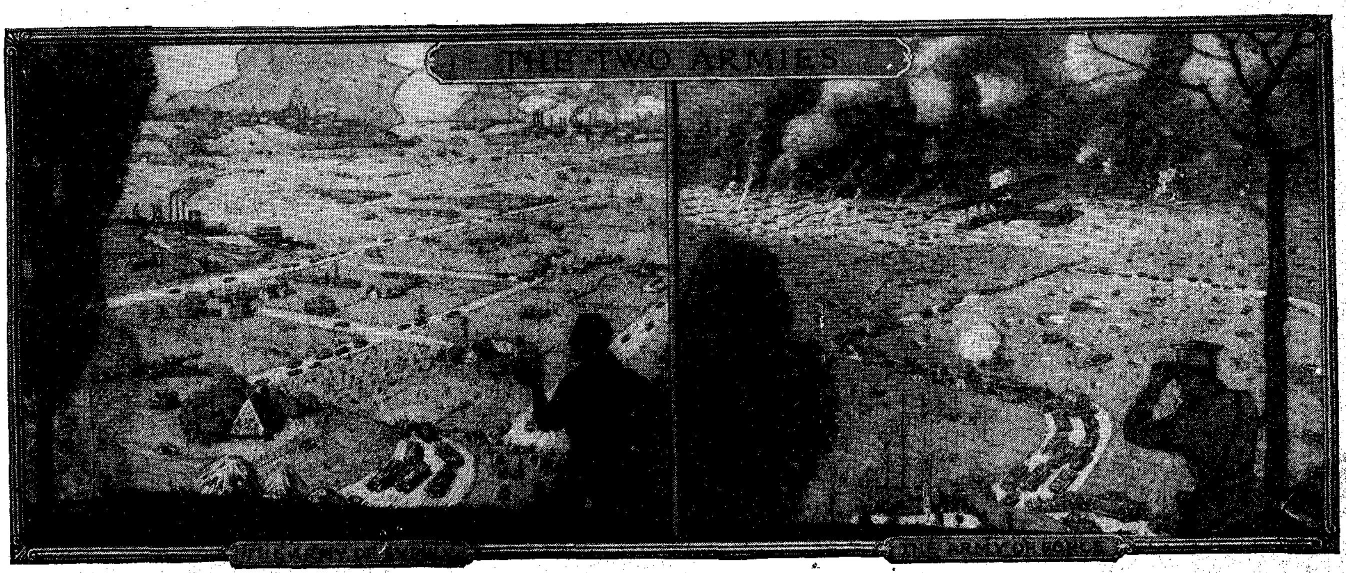
On the front northwest of Verdun, the American Army repulsed a vigorous attack in the Grandpré region, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. At several places the American line now rests across the Freya defense position.

October 21.—Steady advance is reported from the Dutch border to the Aisne. General Haig drives forward to within two miles of Valenciennes, and Allied gains further east secure control of the Valenciennes-Hirson Railway, the enemy's biggest supply-line in the West.

In Flanders General Plumer's troops push through the wooded country along the Scheldt and reach the river at several points under terrific fire. Severe losses are inflicted on the enemy by American and British troops who cross the Sambre and Oise Canal, and at Le Cateau repeated attacks launched against positions already won are repulsed with heavy losses.

Between the Serre and Oise rivers east of St. Quentin the French advance steadily and capture the villages of Richecourt and Mesbrecourt. Enemy attacks along the French line on the Vouziers Plateau break down under withering fire. North of the Argonne the Americans take Bois de Rappes and Hill 299.

October 22.—French forces drive forward



THE joy we feel in the consciousness that our Army of Force is rapidly becoming the best equipped fighting machine the world has ever known, is warranted by the facts.

We assume that the thousands of motor cars that constitute part of its equipment, will be kept efficient and replaced as may be needed.

That is public business and we have faith in our Government.

But what of the great Army of Supply upon which the Army of Force depends?

It is numerically a vastly greater Army—its operations extend over vastly greater area — its equipment needs are nowhere recorded.

It is privately-owned equipment and its care and replacement is private business.

* * * * * *

Over half of our motor cars in service today are operated by farmers.

And every farmer is an individual unit in the United States Army of Supply.

These motor cars that serve the farmers are in essential service — saving untold millions of hours for productive farm labor, necessary to the food supply of the nation and its allies.

Of the rest of the existing motor cars, who shall say how many serve other units in the great Army of Supply?

—the executives, managers and foremen of industries engaged wholly or in part in war work.

—the individual war workers whose activities require rapid transportation.

> *MY war-time conception of the automobile is that it is simply a given number of miles of rapid transportation.*
>
> *It goes into service as a unit of our national transportation system.*
>
> *In placing our restricted output of these units of our national transportation system in the hands of individuals, I want our distributors and dealers to discern the uses to which they will be put and to place each unit where it will best serve in the winning of the war.*
>
> JNWillys
>
> *Toledo, Ohio*
> *Oct. 1st, 1918*
> *President.*

—the men of the various professions, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and others who serve the war workers and war industries to keep them efficient.

We do not know how many cars serve these essential workers—but we do know that it must amount to hundreds of thousands.

We do know that the whole motor car industry will be almost wholly engaged in war work by the end of this year.

And we do know that the output of motor cars is fast becoming insufficient to replace cars wearing out in service.

* * * * * *

The automobile is simply a given number of miles of rapid transportation.

At the very least calculation much more than half of this transportation, as it is used today, is in the service of our Army of Supply.

And if, as these cars wear out, they cannot be replaced from normal sources where are the cars coming from to serve our Army of Supply?

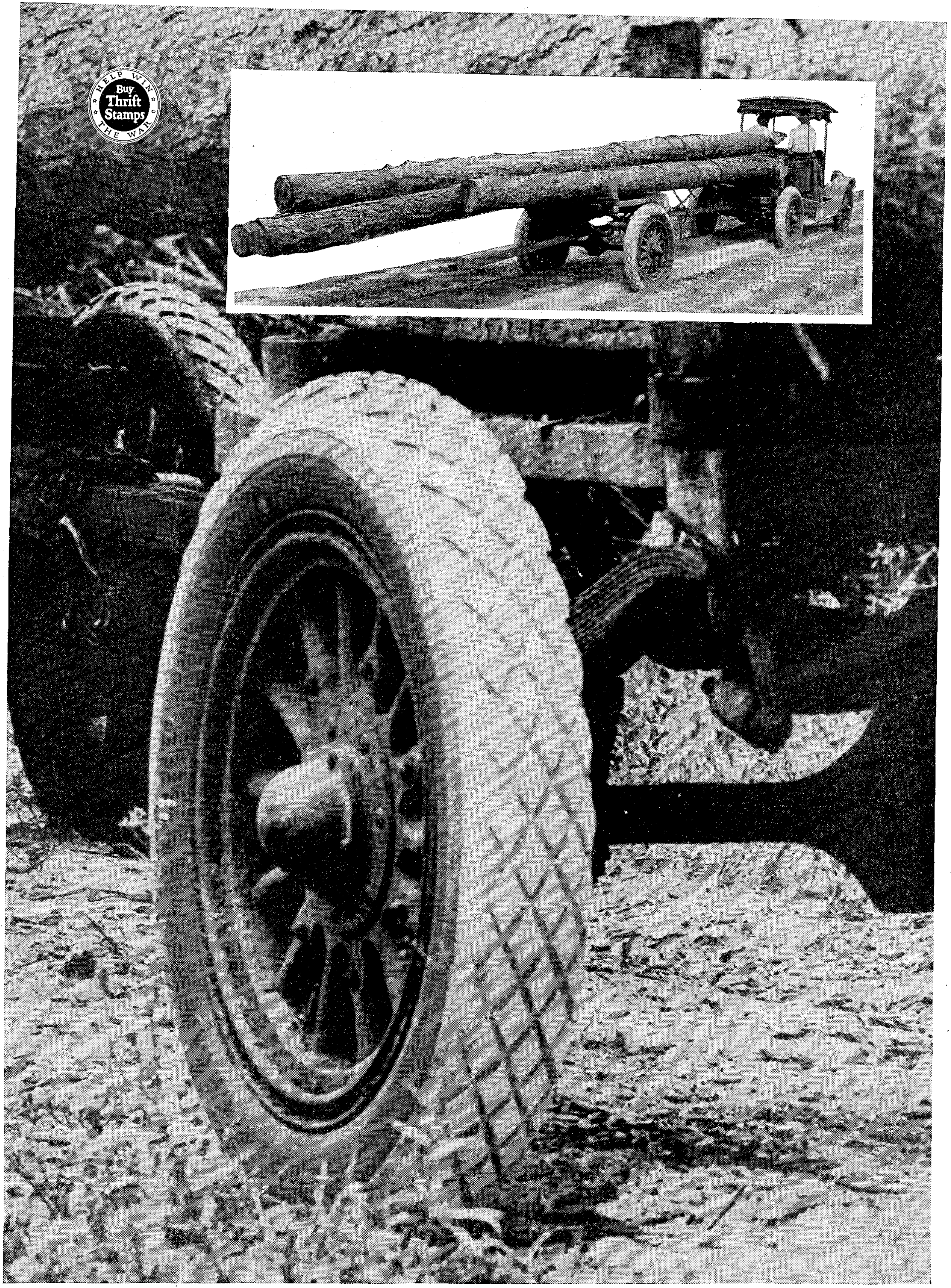
Will we slow down the production of supplies or shall we slow down our use of these individually-owned units of our national transportation system?

The people have demonstrated that they cheerfully conserve things for which there is need for conservation.

As they have conserved other essentials, such as food and fuel, they will, when they understand the need, conserve motor car transportation.

To the extent that Overland and Willys-Knight Motor Cars are now and may in the near future be produced, we want them to serve the workers in the Army of Supply.

Willys-Overland
TRADE MARK REG.
Incorporated
Toledo Ohio


HELP WIN
Buy
Thrift
Stamps
THE WAR

Photograph of 36 x 6 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire used on trailer which carries three-ton loads of logs for M. P. Mickler Lumber Co., Thonotosassa, Florida

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Hauling Logs On Air

WHIRRING along under unwieldy and dead-weight loads of giant logs, Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have decisively proved their worth in lumber hauling in Florida.

Unquestionably there is little else in heavy hauling duty which is more arduous or trying than the grind of transporting huge timbers from the woods to a sawmill over a slippery sand trail.

Such conditions are encountered at Thonotosassa where the Mickler Lumber Company employs two ¾-ton International trucks with trailers, all Goodyear-shod, to carry log loads averaging three tons over a four-mile route, three-quarters of which measures a hard pull through deep sand.

> ***"Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have enormously reduced our hauling costs under conditions that make the use of solid tires practically impossible."—M. P. Mickler Lumber Co., Thonotosassa, Florida.***

Former attempts to negotiate this particular distance regularly with solid tire equipment were abandoned after many delays caused by the inability of this type of tire to secure traction in the soft ruts.

And these trucks and trailers, with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires bearing the brunt of the work, have permanently replaced two four-mule teams which, pulling loads of two and one-half tons, made three round trips a day over the route described.

Contrast, then, the immense improvement in hauling speed and volume accomplished by these pneumatic-equipped motor transports which travel at a 15-mile-an-hour rate over the bad trail and make nine round trips each day.

Their record totally eclipses all previous experience on the route, putting any consideration of even partial solid tire equipment out of the question and representing the delivery of 54,000 pounds a day as against 15,000 pounds with the mules.

Despite this immense increase in the work the expense of running each truck and trailer has been only five dollars a day higher than the former cost for each mule team, so that logs are now delivered for considerably less than half the previous figures.

Thus Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, known as most economical on long hauls, have proved a distinct economy on these very short hauls and further emphasis is given to their tough construction which withstands the bad road conditions and the splinter-littered sawmill yard.

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This approved method, if persisted in, will not only check dandruff, but will also keep your scalp pliant and nourished, giving it an opportunity to sustain healthy, young-looking hair years from now.

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THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 84 A, 81 Fulton Street, New York City

on the Lys Canal sector, taking 1,100 prisoners. The British enter the western suburbs of Valenciennes and penetrate deeply into the Forest de Raismes. Northwest of Tournai the village of Froyennes is taken and the enemy is driven out of Ourcq.

A vigorous German attack on the Allied positions above Grandpré is checked by the French. American big guns open a terrific fire over the German positions from the Woëvre to far into Lorraine, and it is believed a great blow at the fortress of Metz is imminent.

October 23.—Paris reports the Americans victors in a hard battle northwest of Verdun. They fight their way through Bantheville, which has changed hands several times, and advance to the north. Hill 281 is captured, giving them command of Clery-le-Grand and the Andon Valley, and after a stubborn defense the Germans give up Brieulles on the western bank of the Meuse. Several hundred prisoners are taken.

General Haig's men take 2,000 prisoners in a new attack south of Valenciennes and gain the high ground overlooking the Harpies Valley. The center of Valenciennes is also gained, desperate struggles taking place in the streets. North of Valenciennes the capture of the Raismes Forest is completed, while farther north the advance is well east of St. Amand.

Northeast of Laon the French reach the Serre River, having made an advance of from two to three miles on an eight-mile front.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that the German evacuation of Ghent is in full swing.

October 24.—General Haig reports the enemy's resistance overcome on the twenty-mile front between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt. More than 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners have been taken. On the right of this advance the French cross the Sambre-Oise Canal at Verly-le-Grand and Longchamps.

Except for small German outposts, fliers report Valenciennes to be evacuated. The British cross the Ecaillon River at Beaudignies, north of the Mormal Forest, south of which Bishop's Wood has been cleared of the enemy.

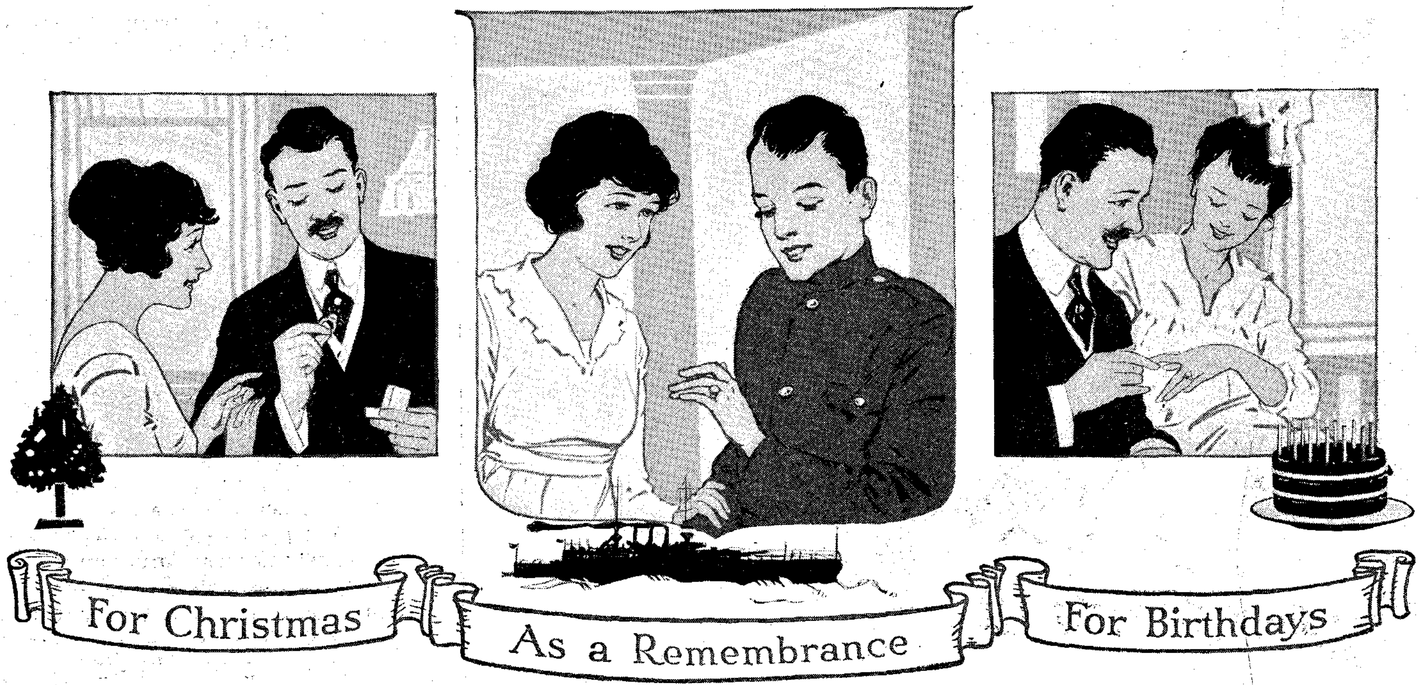
Continuing their advance between the Oise and Serre rivers, the French reach the road between La Ferte-Chevresis and Ferrières Farm.

In a slight advance east of the Meuse the Americans complete the capture of Bultry and Belleau Woods and take part of Wavrille Wood and Playon de Traye.

October 25.—Despite desperate resistance by the Germans, east of the Meuse, states a dispatch from field headquarters, the Americans drive the enemy from the eastern ridge of the Bois d'Ormont. West of the Meuse, in the region of Grandpré, they straighten out their lines and capture several important ridges. The American line is also extended between Rappes Wood and Bantheville Wood.

The British push forward more than two miles south of Valenciennes, capturing Querenaing and Sepmeries, while on the north Odomez is taken. Les Tuileries, east of Solesmes, is also taken after stiff fighting. Since October 23, 8,400 prisoners and over 100 cannon have been captured in this section.

Attacking on a fifty-mile front, the French drive forward more than a mile on the tip of the enemy's salient stretching toward Laon. On the left of the line three villages are captured, and in the center troops cross the Serre and the Souche and retake several towns. Thirty-two hundred prisoners were taken in the day's fighting.



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W-W-W Rings

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(211)

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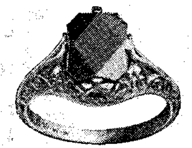
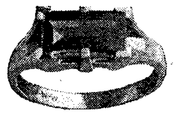
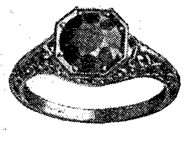


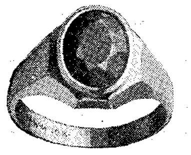


4243 — Lady's solid gold little finger ring with genuine green tourmaline, price $10. Same ring in the various kinds of stones.

4464 — Lady's solid gold, genuine ruby doublet ring or in any birthstone, filigree mounting, octagon top, price $7.50.

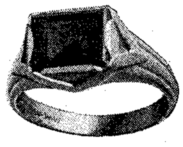


For Him

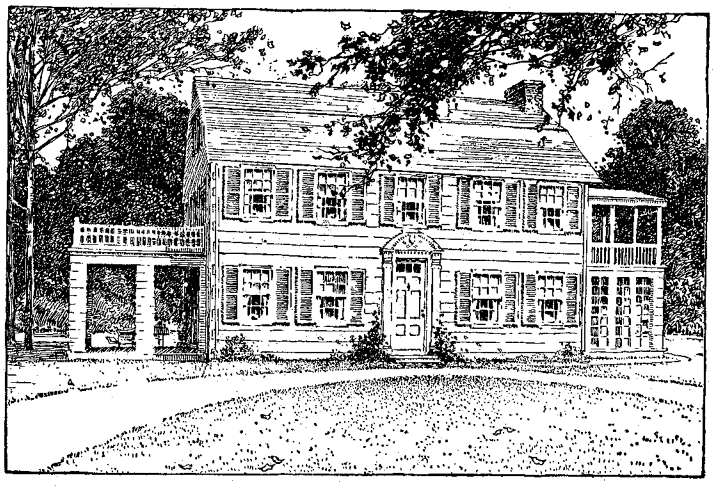


4491 — Good weight, handsome solid gold ring for man in either genuine ruby or amethyst doublet, price $12.

4479 — Hand carved, massive, solid gold, genuine synthetic ruby, man's ring, price $25. Same ring in genuine aquamarine, $30.



4551 — Solid gold 32nd Degree ring, handsome workmanship beautifully carved eagles. Black and white enamel on the sides of the shank, price $12. Similar rings for all fraternal orders.



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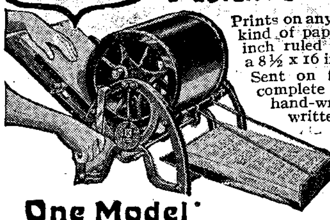

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The Fifth British Army reports the capture of a German ambulance filled with ammunition while bearing the Geneva Red Cross.

October 26.—Paris reports Foch's armies battering their way forward on sections of the line from the Belgian frontier to the Aisne. Continuing his attacks on both sides of Valenciennes, Haig's men take five villages and 1,000 prisoners. On the left, the west bank of the Scheldt is cleared, and south of Valenciennes the enemy's railway supply-line is crossed and he falls back beyond the Rhonelle River. An advance of two miles is reported.

On the sixty-mile front from the Oise to Rethel the French crush desperate counter-attacks and advance more than two miles at some points. Between Sissonne and Château - Porcien 2,300 more prisoners are taken.

On the left the French capture Mortiers and 1,000 prisoners during an advance of a mile on the tip of the Oise salient.

Washington reports that the battle rages fiercely on the Verdun front east of the Meuse. The American troops occupy completely the Bois d'Ormont. At several points violent enemy attacks are repulsed with heavy losses. The southern portion of the Bois de Bourgogne has been entered by our troops.

October 27.—Dispatches from Paris show the enemy continuing his retreat between the Oise and the Serre on a fifteen-mile front. The French advance five miles, occupying Roberies, Proix, and Macquigny, and reaching the outskirts of Guise. Further south good progress is made and numerous prisoners and considerable material are captured.

The British War Office announces that heavy counter-thrusts against the lines below Valenciennes and on the fringe of Mormal Forest were crusht without loss of ground.

October 28.—Advices from the front note that American long-range guns are firing on Longuyon, twenty-three miles northeast of Verdun. Belleau Wood, east of the Meuse, is completely in American hands, but the enemy still retains a foothold in Ormont Wood. West of the river Clery-le-Grand has been cleared of the Germans.

In the bend of the Aisne, north of the Argonne Forest, the Americans advance nearly a mile and take 200 prisoners. Driving attacks by the French between the Oise and the Serre force the Germans to continue their retreat on a wide front.

The British advance their line between the Rhonelle River and the Scheldt in the face of strong opposition and capture 100 men.

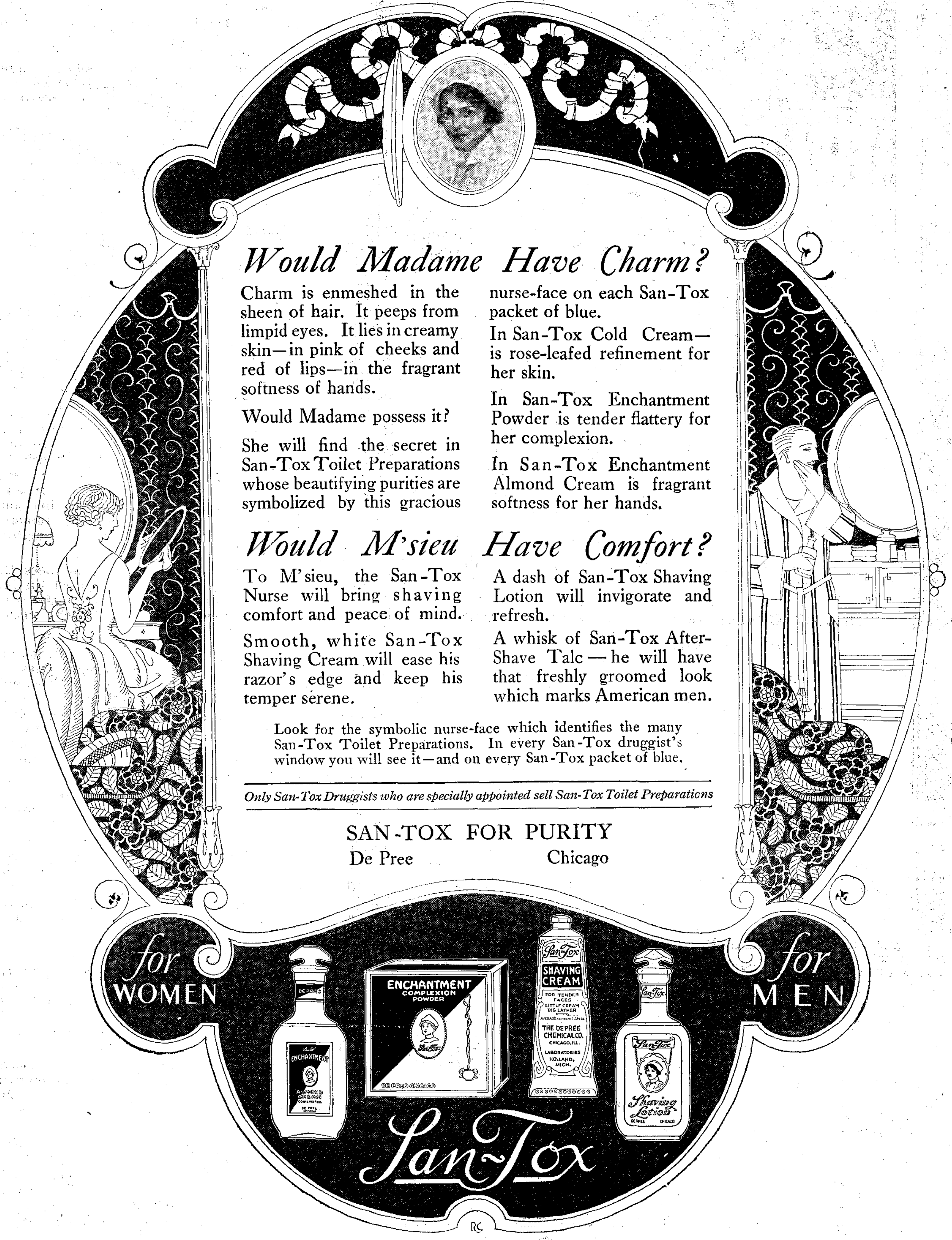
October 29.—Paris reports the Fifth Army in a new advance between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy. Progress is also made west of Banogne, and on the right Hill 156 and 850 prisoners are taken.

The British War Office reports a successful raid northeast of Englefontaine in which heavy enemy casualties occur and seventy-five prisoners are captured.

Dispatches from American headquarters tell of heavy artillery-fire on both sides of the Meuse and the repulse of an enemy attack against the Bois Belleau.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

October 24.—The Italian War Office announces that French and Italian troops penetrate far into the enemy lines on the Sette Comuni Plateau, capture the peak of Mont Sisemol, and take 723 prisoners. In storming Austrian trenches south of Asiago the British capture 214 prisoners, and south of the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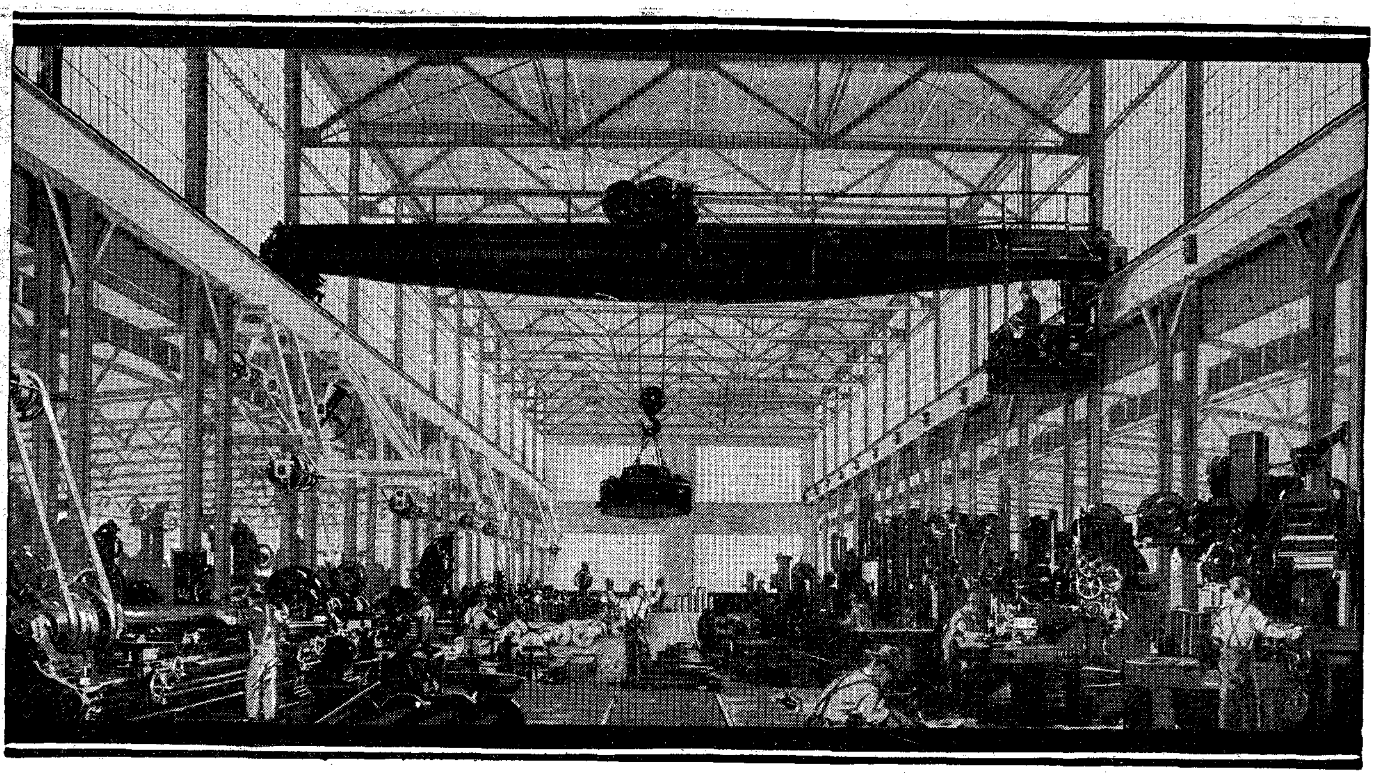

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Roof Structure—Lattice or Timber Truss 6" x 12" yellow pine purlins, carrying 2" x 6" dressed and matched yellow pine roof sheathing.

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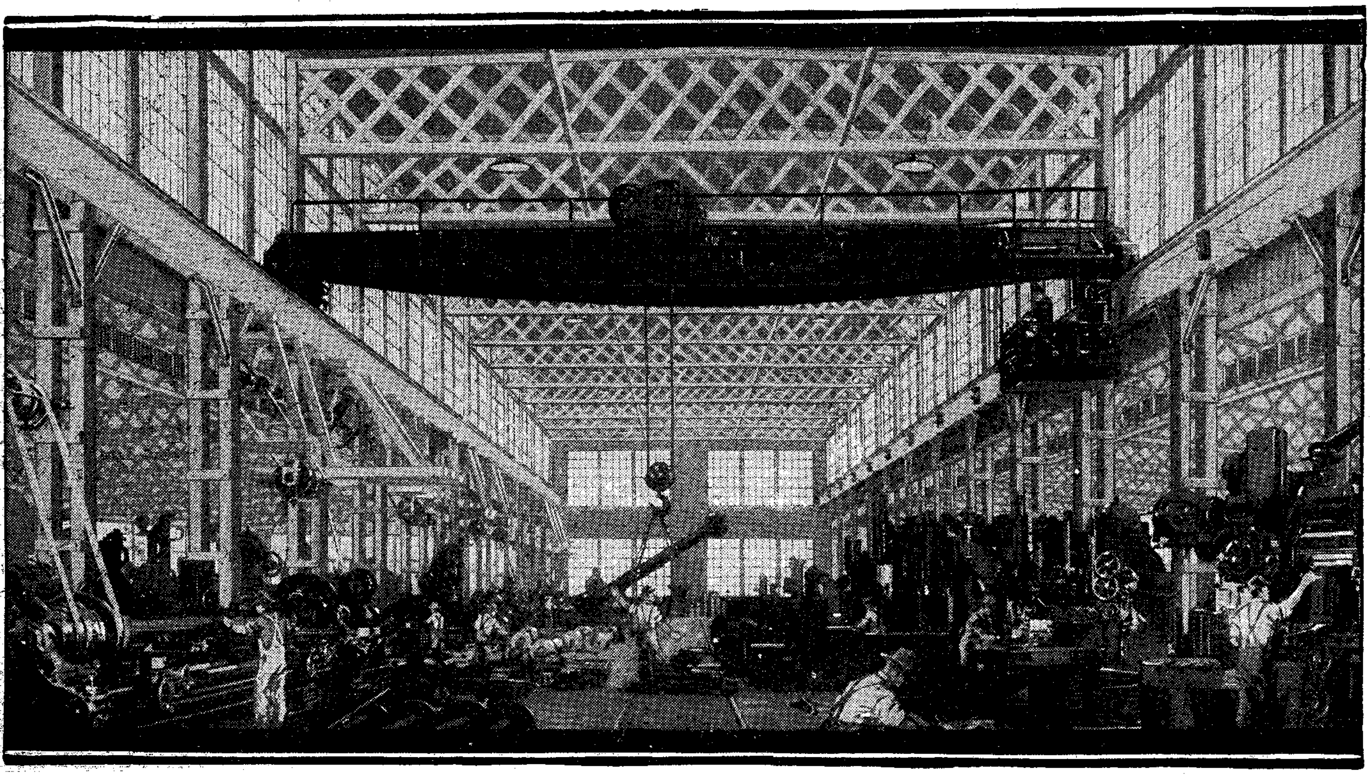

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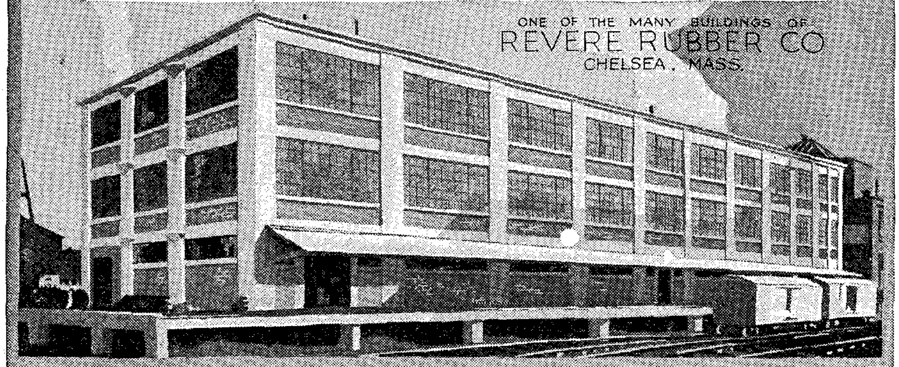

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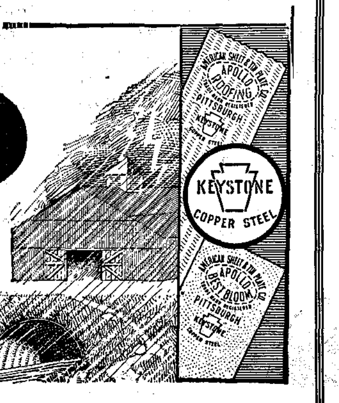


Assa ridge and north of Mont di Val Bella Italian patrols take 100 prisoners and 4 machine guns.

October 25.—Bitter fighting is reported in the Monte Grappa region, the enemy suffering heavy losses and the Italians establishing themselves on the northern bank of the Ornic torrent in the Alano Basin. A few small islands are occupied at Grave di Panadopoli and the hostile garrisons captured. Enemy advanced outposts are destroyed in the Posina-Altico sector and the Assa Valley. The total prisoners taken are 34 officers and 2,791 men.

October 26.—Rome reports the Italians extending their positions at several points in the Monte Grappa region and capturing Monte Pertica. Two thousand prisoners are taken, making the total for two days 5,000.

October 27.—The Italian Tenth Army launches an offensive on the middle Piave in the Montello region and, in conjunction with the British, is driving across the river. Two thousand prisoners and several villages are captured.

October 28.—London reports that British and Italian forces have advanced four miles beyond the Piave River and taken 7,000 Austro-Hungarians. In four days the Allied armies have taken more than 16,000 prisoners.

October 29.—Under the tremendous pressure of French, British, and Italian troops, announces the London War Office, the enemy's resistance seems to be faltering. The Allies drive forward west of the Piave, taking the heights of Alano in a two-mile gain. Over 21,000 prisoners have been taken in five days' fighting. American troops are held in reserve along the fighting zone.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 17.—Advices by way of Bucharest state that the population of northern Roumania has assumed an openly hostile attitude toward the German authorities. In several districts there have been clashes between peasants and Austro-German forces.

October 18.—London reports the evacuation of Servia, Albania, and Montenegro begun by the forces of the Central Powers. The Servian War Office announces the capture of Kruchevatz, thirty miles north of Nish.

Greek troops complete the reoccupation of the regions of Greek Macedonia which were held by the Bulgarians and Turks.

October 19.—The French War Office reports that Servian troops have reached Trostenik, west of Kruchevatz.

October 21.—Dispatches from Vienna tell of a state of revolution in Sofia. More than 3,000 have been killed in street fights between Bolshevik laborers and the troops and police.

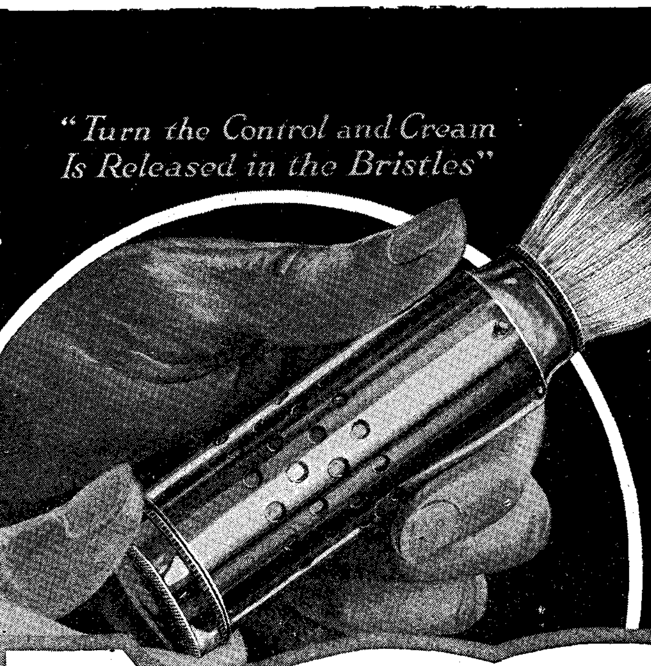
Paris wires that French troops have reached the Danube in the region of Vidin.

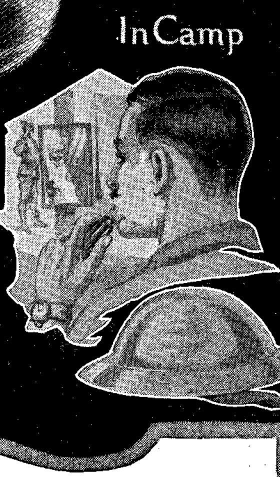
October 23.—Released British prisoners arriving at Sofia report that 30,000 of the 50,000 Servians in Bulgarian prisons died through ill-treatment by the Bulgars.

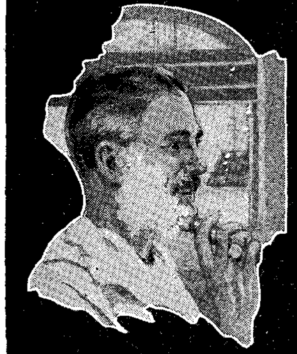
The Italian War Office reports that, hard-prest by Italian cavalry and Albanian detachments, the Austrian rear-guards in Albania have retired to north of the Mati River.

German wireless dispatches picked up in Moscow state that the Roumanian Government has closed all Roumanian ports on the Black Sea and the Danube.

October 24.—German General Headquarters, states a Berlin dispatch, claim that in violent mountain fighting "our rear-guards have safeguarded the occupation of new positions on both


"Turn the Control and Cream
Is Released in the Bristles"





On Shipboard

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The Twice As Quick Way To Lather

This epochal invention—the Warner Fountain Shaving Brush—carries its cream in the handle, as a fountain pen holds ink. When you turn the control the cream is released in the bristles. Then dip the brush in water and it lathers copiously.

To shave this way, a man doesn't have to soap his brush or his face—or to whip up lather in a shaving mug. Nor must he putter with a shaving stick or tube, nor hunt on the floor for a tiny tube-cap.

The Warner Fountain Shaving Brush ends all annoyance and tinkering. It's the team-mate of *any* razor—and ranks with the safety razor in convenience.

holding cream for 2 or 3 months' use, cost only 35c at any dealer's.

Just the right measure for a shave is fed to the heart of the brush by the Warner control. Your cream goes farther because there is no waste. And the lather generates inside the bristles, so it's ready-prepared when it reaches your beard.

Between shaves, the cream in the handle can't dry out because of the Warner self-sealing feed. After shaving, simply rinse the bristles as usual. Then slip up the telescope guard, and snap on the cap.

The guard is ventilated so the bristles dry quickly, on the shelf, in the traveling bag or soldier's or sailor's kit.

Half the Time
Half the Work

This brush is sponsored by Mr. A. P. Warner, known to millions of men, already, through the Warner Speedometer and the Warner-Lenz. Every Warner product has marked real progress. And the Fountain Shaving Brush is the latest—and benefits all who shave.

Every man will want to lather this way—in half the time, with half the work.

Saves Cream and Money

In the handle of every Warner Brush comes a cartridge of far-famed Mennen's Shaving Cream. Fresh cartridges

WARNER FOUNTAIN SHAVING BRUSH
"everything but the razor"

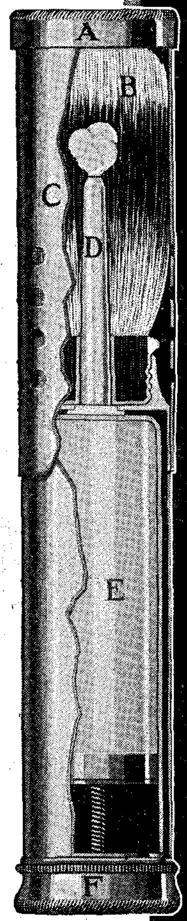
How to Get It

The brush itself is a celebrated Rubberset—soft, thick bristles vulcanized in a bed of rubber so they can't come out. It is guaranteed by the Rubberset makers and by us.

If you want to sterilize the brush-end, just unscrew and drop in boiling water.

Hitherto no brush has been so sanitary. And, of course, it's the handiest that the world has known.

Not all dealers have received this brush as yet. And if you can't get it at a nearby store, mail us $4 with the coupon printed here.



A—Removable ventilated cap for guard.
B—Genuine Rubberset Brush.
C—Between shaves, the Telescope Handle forms a wet-proof top.
D—The soft flexible rubber tube delivers the shaving cream to the bend of the bristles.
E—Warner Shaving Cream Cartridge filled with Mennen's Shaving Cream.
F—Feed Cap. Turn for instant lather at heart of brush.

Every part of the Warner Fountain Shaving Brush is patented—here and in foreign countries
We guarantee satisfaction—send today

Warner-Patterson Company
925 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

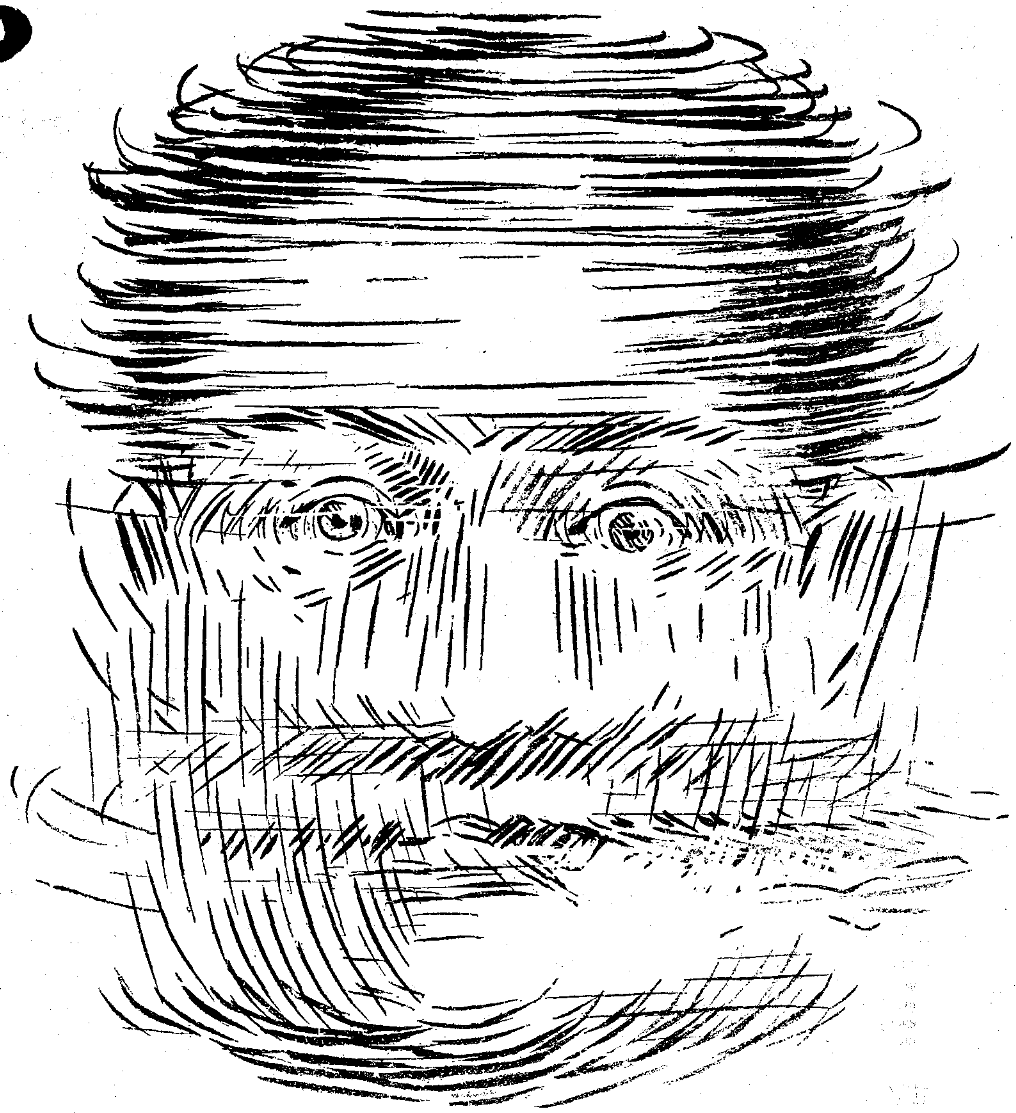
ORDER COUPON

WARNER-PATTERSON CO.
925 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Enclosed find $4, for which send me a Warner Fountain Shaving Brush, with cartridge of cream under guarantee of satisfaction.

Name ....
Address ....
City.................State.........
Dealer's Name ....

Dizzy?



"Broker"
Actual Size

"Founder"
Actual Size

Switch to Girards!

Ever feel this way after a smoke? You'd better switch to Girards. That's the way to take the whirl out of your wits, straighten out your thinker and bring back the mental punch that knocks the kinks out of business problems.

The Girard Cigar ***never gets on your nerves.*** It never affects heart, mind or digestion. And at the same time it's a full-flavored, soul-satisfying Havana smoke that you'll enjoy right down to the last puff. Doctors recommend it—and smoke it too.

Any cigar man in America can sell you Girards. If he hasn't them in stock he can get them for you from us.

Established 1871 **Antonio Roig & Langsdorf** **Philadelphia**

The Girard Cigar
Never gets on your nerves

To retain its goodness—
11¢
Either shape

sides of Paracin, on the Morava, forty miles northeast of Nish."

October 25.—The French War Office announces that French patrols have crossed the Danube into Roumania on the northwestern frontier and beaten the enemy in battle.

London reports that the Servians have defeated the Austro-German armies in the Morava Valley and are driving them in disorderly retreat toward the north.

October 26.—A Servian official statement says that Kralievo, sixty miles east-northeast of Nish, has been occupied and that the Servian troops have crossed the Ternitsa River.

October 28.—A Vienna dispatch states that the Austro-Germans have abandoned Kraguievatz, fifty-five miles southeast of Belgrade, to the Allied troops.

The French War Office reports that Servian cavalry have advanced twenty miles up the Morava Valley and occupied Despotovac. On the left of the Balkan line Italian troops cross the Mati River and are pushing toward Alessio.

October 29.—The French War Office reports Allied troops reaching the Hungarian frontier at two points on the Balkan fighting line. Servian troops are in the pass west of Cacak, opposite Herzegovinian territory.

The President of the Czecho-Slovak National Council receives a cablegram in Washington reporting the organization of a brigade of Roumanian infantry to fight with Entente troops.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 17.—More than sixty American day-bombing aviators attack Bayonville, Buzancy, and other towns north of the American line at Grandpré. Escorting planes brought down ten German machines. At various other points German airmen attempt to hinder the Americans and ten of them are downed.

October 22.—German aviators raid the American front northwest of Verdun and drop bombs on the hospital near Rarecourt. An outbuilding is torn down and the glass ends of other buildings shattered, but none of the patients or nurses is injured.

The Americans bring down a *Hanover* biplane at Bayonville, a *Rumpler* at Buzancy, and a balloon near Tailly.

London reports that two squadrons of the independent air-forces have attacked the barracks and railways at Metz and that another squadron has dropt heavy bombs on the stations at Mézières.

October 23.—American bombing airplanes and aerial machine-gunners attack enemy concentrations in the woods near Remonville and bring down five enemy machines.

October 28.—Paris reports that a fleet of 200 French airplanes, 120 bombing machines, and 80 scouts inflicted havoc during an attack on enemy convoys and depots near Seraincourt, north of the Aisne.

October 29.—On the Verdun front American aviators bring down three enemy airplanes and one observation-balloon.

A British official statement shows great activity of the independent air-force behind German positions. The railway junctions of Longuyon, Ecouviez, and Thionville are attacked with "excellent results." Thirty-two enemy machines are destroyed and ten driven down out of control.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 17.—On arriving at an Atlantic port the army-transport *Amphion* reported a two-hours' running fight with a

MILITARY
No. 7
GEM
DAMASKEENE
BLADES
7
GEM

At the Front

GEM
DAMASKEENE
RAZOR
Khaki Service Outfit

The **GEM**'s right in the *front ranks* of popularity where it has been for over a quarter of a century, and millions of **GEMS** are in use today—the **GEM Khaki Service Outfit,** with the famous **GEM** blades, is a popular favorite—is giving comfort and satisfaction to thousands of our boys, at home, *at the front,* and on the seas—durable, dependable, simple—easy to carry, easy to use.

Brighten his Christmas with a GEM

Complete Compact

$1.00 GEM Outfit Complete

Outfit with Trench Mirror $1.35

Add 50c to above prices, for Canada

Gem Cutlery Company, Inc., New York
Canadian Branch, 591 St. Catherine Street, W. Montreal

TRADE MULTIKOPY MARK
The Carbon Paper
That Gives Satisfaction

"These carbon copies are splendid"

WHEN your employer says that—you may be certain you are working in the right direction for advancement.

A carbon copy of a letter is often the sole record of an important business deal involving big sums of money. Carbon paper makes the copy.

Your employer wants copies that are as neat, clean-cut, clear and legible as the originals. It is annoying to any real business man to have copies that are streaky, blurred and hard to read.

MultiKopy Carbon Paper makes perfect carbon copies of letters, transfers the imprint of your machine on the carbon copies sharply, neatly and permanently. It is the cleanest carbon paper to handle.

Let us send you some samples of MultiKopy

Send for sample sheets of MultiKopy Carbon Paper so that you can see for yourself how you can improve the quality of your work through its use.

For sale by principal dealers throughout this country and Canada.

Improve the appearance of your letters by using Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons—they give sharp, clear impressions.

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334 Congress St. Boston, Mass.

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submarine 800 miles off the Atlantic coast on October 12. Eight men on the American ship were wounded, two fatally.

Reports from the American naval base in France note that the record of submarine activity for the months of June, July, and August, the period most favorable to their operations, shows a steady fall in the Allied shipping sunk and a steady rise in the number of submarines destroyed.

October 19.—On the Belgian coast British war-ships are shelling the retreating Germans. Under cover of a smoke-screen, fire is drawn from hidden enemy batteries.

An unconfirmed report is current at an Atlantic port that the American steamship *Lucia*, which was equipped with buoyancy boxes and was supposed to be unsinkable, has been sunk by a submarine.

October 21.—Geneva reports Kiel Harbor unable to accommodate all the submarines which have returned from Zeebrugge and Ostend, and some are lying offshore.

The Irish steamer *Dundalk* was torpedoed in the Irish Sea, states a Belfast dispatch, and only thirteen of a crew of over thirty were saved.

October 22.—The Financial Secretary of the British Admiralty tells the House of Commons there is reason to believe that all German destroyers and torpedo-boats which had their bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge have escaped to German ports.

Secretary Daniels asks Congress to authorize a second three-year naval building program to provide ten additional dreadnoughts, six battle-cruisers, and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of $600,000,000.

October 26.—London reports that, notwithstanding the usual number of U-boats lurking in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, German submarine activity reached "such a low state this week as to become almost negligible as a war-measure." The British Admiralty regards this as part of the German peace offensive.

Travelers arriving at an Atlantic port on two British liners report that an American destroyer of their escort sank a submarine on the third day of the trip.

October 27.—The Navy Department announces that all except four of the crew of the American steamer *Lucia*, which was torpedoed 1,200 miles from the Atlantic coast, October 19, were rescued.

The United States Navy Department attributes the sinking of the Spanish ship *Chatarro*, which occurred ten miles off Barnegat Inlet with the loss of six of the crew, to either an internal explosion or contact with a floating mine.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 16.—Stockholm reports insurrection spreading in the Ukraine, the German troops siding with the rebels in several places. A peasant force of 5,000 is moving on Poltava.

Despite protests made by neutral ministers, states a released British diplomat on arrival at Stockholm from Moscow, the Bolsheviki continue the wholesale slaughter of persons charged with counter-revolution.

A Russian wireless, dated Tsarskoe Selo, October 15, reports that the *Soviet* chiefs have condemned Nicholas Romanof to be shot during the night of the 16th. This Romanof is supposed to be Grand Duke Nicholas, former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army.

Stockholm has Russian advices that a congress of all the extraordinary commissions created to carry out the "Red Terrors" opened at Petrograd on the 15th to establish a general plan of action.

October 17.—American troops on the Dvina take an annoying trench from which a Bolshevik pompom had shelled their advanced positions.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce sends to civic, trade, and commercial organizations throughout the United States the outline of a plan for rendering practical and immediate aid to Russia.

Archangel reports that Allied troops on the Dvina have withdrawn over six miles in the face of an attack by greatly superior Bolshevik forces.

October 18.—A Moscow dispatch to the *Lokal Anzeiger*, of Berlin, reports that Vladimir N. Kokovsoff and Prince Shakovskoy, former Russian ministers, have been shot by the Reds.

A delayed dispatch states that Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces have defeated Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg. The enemy lost 1,000 men, three armored trains, eleven locomotives, and 60 machine guns.

Vladivostok reports the Allied Intelligence Board doing excellent work in putting down German propaganda.

October 21.—Washington is advised that the Bolshevik command at Pensa is ejecting the *bourgeoisie* from their homes and installing workmen in the evacuated houses.

Archangel reports that Americans and Russians meet with little resistance in a seven-mile advance along the Onega River.

Replying to a protest by German and Austro-Hungarian consuls against the inhuman treatment of political adversaries, states another dispatch from Archangel, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister said: "Germany is not qualified to intervene in this question" in view of its own brutal record in France and Belgium.

October 23.—The Social Democratic League of America receives a cablegram asserting that the Social Democrats of Russia would welcome the coming of "republican troops of the United States" into Russia.

October 24.—A dispatch from Archangel reports that the Russo-Allied expedition has driven the Bolsheviki out of the district of Ugor, Province of Vologda. On the Dvina front Anglo-Americans defeat Bolsheviki attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and capturing two machine guns and a number of prisoners.

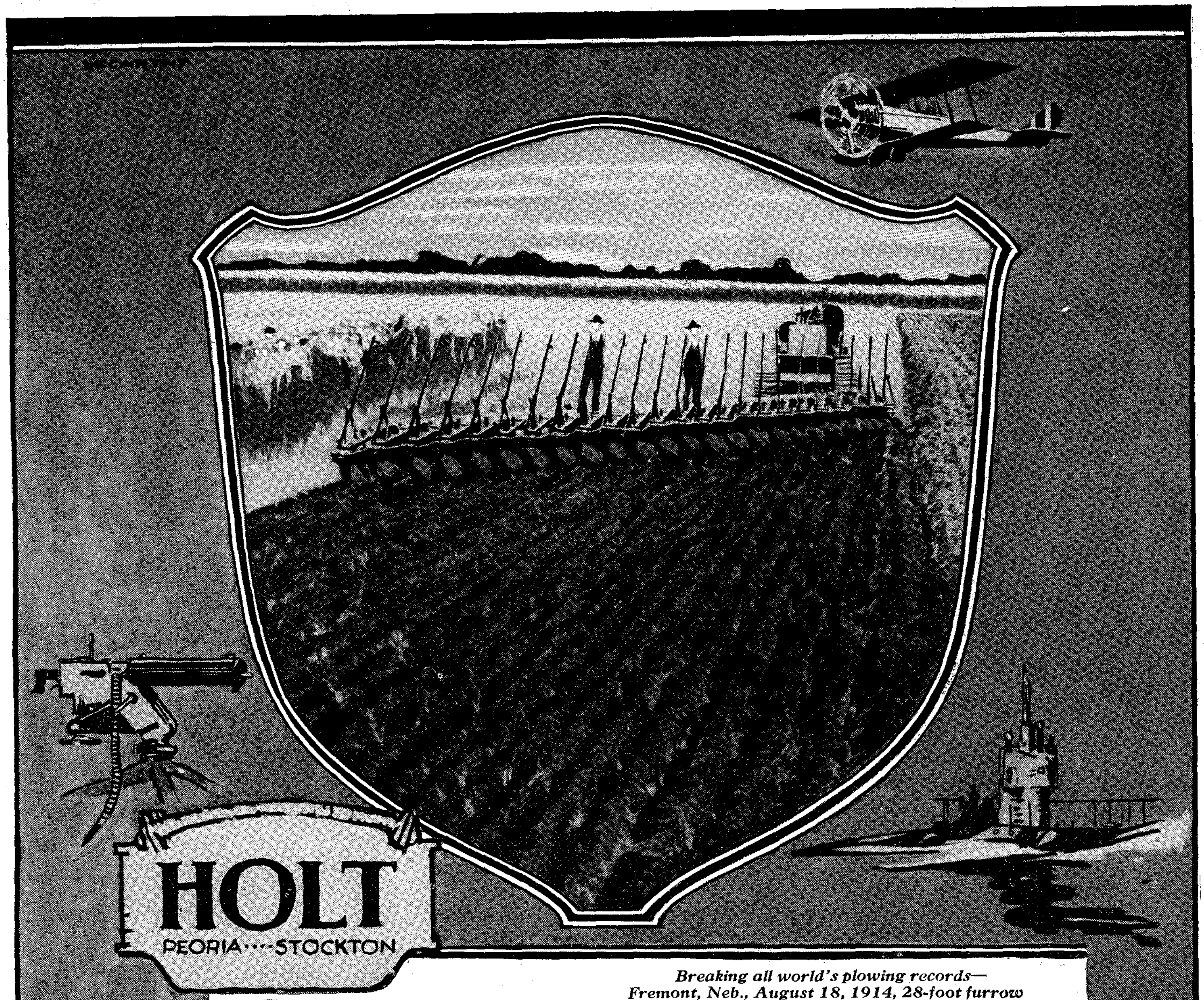
A delayed message from Vladivostok notes the arrival of General Ivanoff, War Minister of the Omsk Government, to confer with the Allies in regard to systematizing the mobilization of Russians there for the new army.

Two delegates from the Lithuanian people are in Copenhagen appealing to the American, British, and French missions for protection against the Red terror which is following the German evacuation of the Lithuanian districts east of the Brest-Litovsk demarcation line.

October 25.—The official gazette of the Vladimir *Soviet* publishes a decree that Russian maidens under the jurisdiction of certain provincial Bolshevik *Soviets* become the "property of the state" when they reach the age of eighteen years and are compelled to register at a Government "bureau of free love."

THE TURKISH SITUATION

October 25.—A Constantinople dispatch received at Basel quotes the Grand Vizier as announcing that Turkey will accept peace on the principles of right



Breaking all world's plowing records—
Fremont, Neb., August 18, 1914, 28-foot furrow

FOUR American inventions have revolutionized modern warfare. Three—the airplane, submarine and machine gun—early appealed to military and naval minds and were perfected largely through official aid, both here and abroad.

The fourth, the "Caterpillar" Tractor, was invented, perfected and built for *farm* use by Benjamin Holt. Its ability to pull profitable loads over the most difficult ground, its high grade construction and dependable qualities, established it as a commercial success on every continent.

War proved the need for just such a tractor to tow the Allied heavy guns. The "Caterpillar" *alone* was ready—was *alone* chosen by expert army engineers. The very engine that broke all world's plowing records on the eighteenth day of the war was among the first of thousands of Holt agricultural tractors to be sent to the Allies.

After more than a decade of peaceful use the "Caterpillar" has met the utmost demands of military transportation — breaking all records also in hauling heavy artillery —enabling the complete motorization of United States Artillery units.

This supermachine, conceived, designed and built only by Holt, is known the world over by the name "CATERPILLAR," Holt's registered trademark, which can be applied to no other tractor. The "CATERPILLAR" Tractor stands alone by name, quality and performance, exclusively the product of The Holt Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill., and Stockton, Calif.

"CATERPILLAR"
TRACTORS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cutting the Nation's Food Bill

Follow back to its source the foodstuff that comes to your table and in almost every case you'll find a common element—power.

Power plows the fields where great wheat crops flourish.

Power grinds and mixes the materials that fertilize the land.

Power cultivates, harvests, threshes—it stores grain in giant elevators and carries it to distant markets.

Power turns wheat into flour and corn into meal, hogs and cattle into pork and beef—transforming, refining, transporting.

Here again electricity makes a contribution of incalculable value to national well-being and progress, for it is today preeminently the power of the vast food industry.

On the farm, the ranch and plantation, electric power has followed electric light, so that gardens are irrigated, land drained, wheat threshed, fruit sorted and cleaned and various other tasks performed all by this versatile force.

Again and again on its way to the market the path of food is crossed by electric power, decreasing production cost here, cutting time in transit there, economizing and expediting everywhere so that your food bill may in the end be lower.

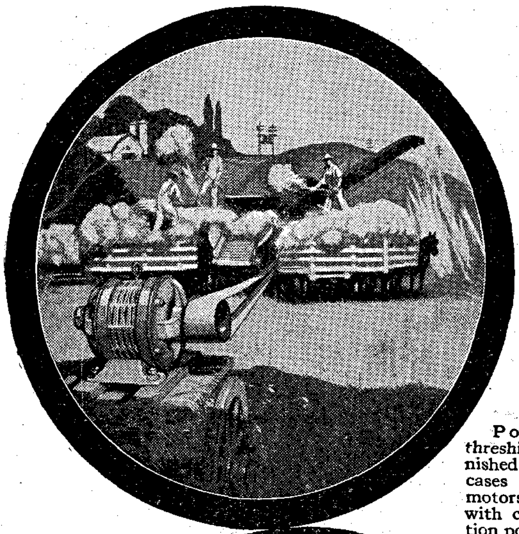
Study the simplest of breakfasts, and you'll find that electricity touches not once, but many times, almost every article of food. Perhaps no example more completely illustrates its application than the slice of buttered toast before you.

Electricity began by grinding the wheat and wheat substitutes and finishes by toasting the piece right at your elbow.

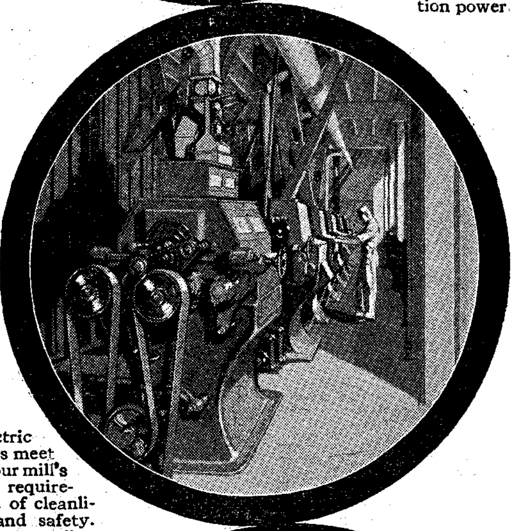
Both the milk that moistened the dough and the butter you spread on the bread have probably met electricity on their way to you, for today cows are milked electrically and electric motors run the separator on the farm and the churn in the dairy. Even on their way to market these perishable products are kept fresh by ice made in electrically driven plants.

In the bakery, the loaf was probably kneaded, shaped, carried to the ovens and wrapped, all by electric power, then delivered in an electric truck, or one that depended on electricity for lighting and ignition.

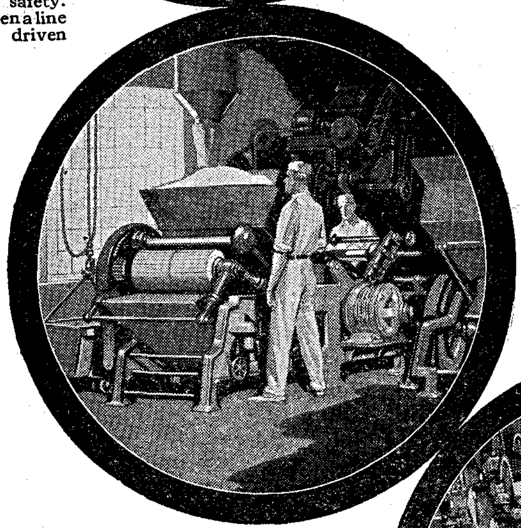
As with this little piece of toast, so with the many other articles of food that enter into your daily menu.



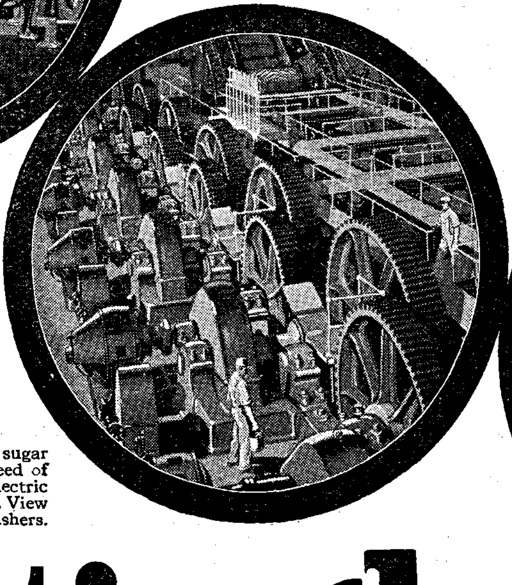
Power for threshing is furnished in many cases by electric motors supplied with central station power



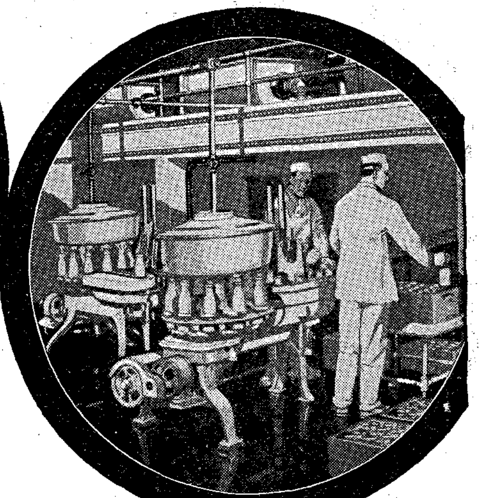
Electric motors meet the flour mill's strict requirements of cleanliness and safety. Here is seen a line of motor driven grinders.



In the bakery of today, bread is hardly touched by human hands. Electric motors mix, knead, carry—and even wrap the bread. This view shows a motor driven dough mixer.



Power demand for the sugar mill is heavy and the need of reliability great, so electric motors here find wide use. View shows motor-driven crushers.



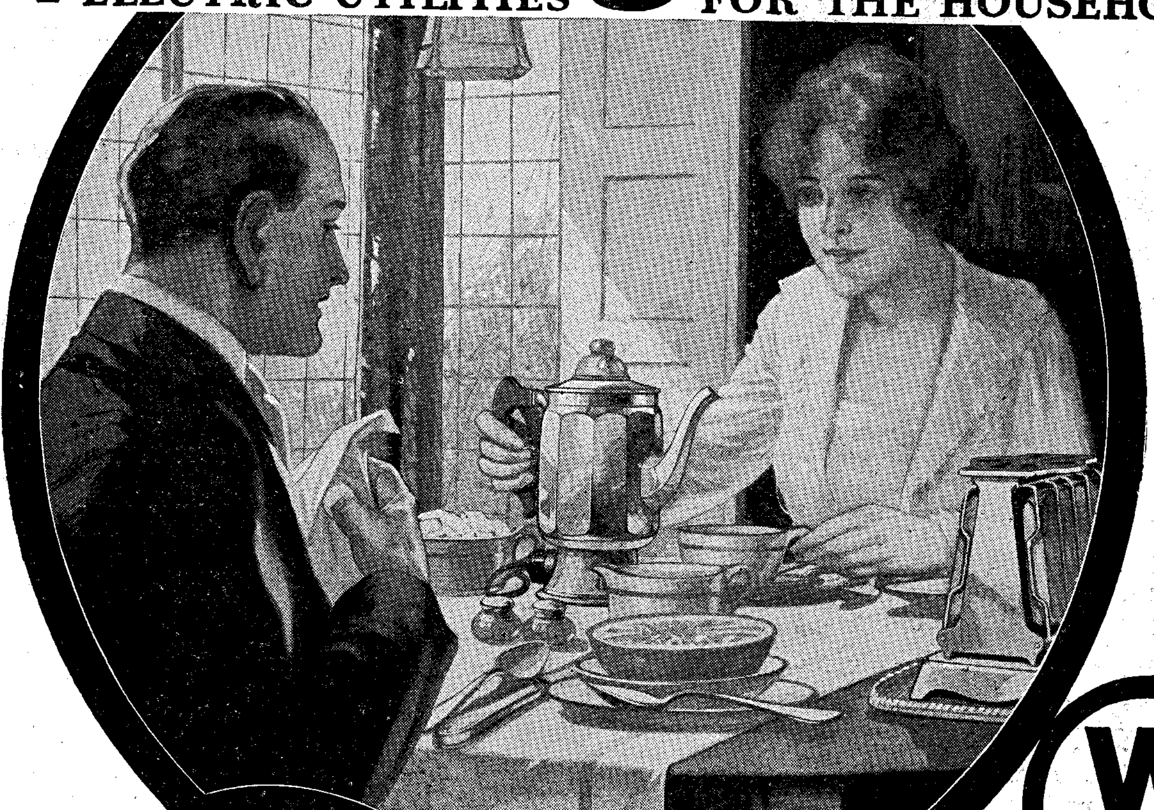
Electric motors serve well the needs of the strictly regulated sanitary dairy. Here milk is being bottled by motor-driven machines.

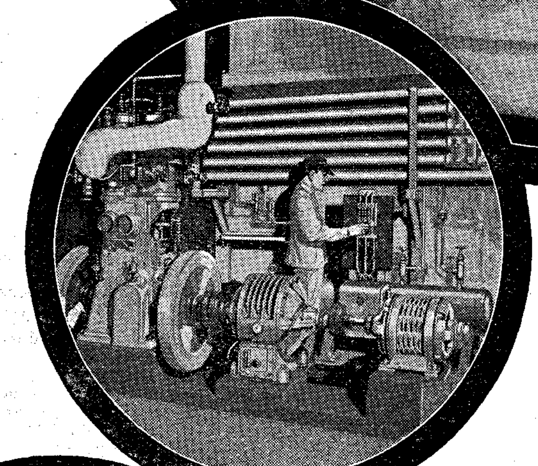
Westinghouse

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD





Electric motors in the refrigerating plant provide the most certain means for uninterrupted refrigeration. This view shows a modern cooling system.

Electric motors are a vital part of the great meat packing industry. The grinding machines shown are driven by Westinghouse Motors.

Conserving the Nation's Fuel and Man-Power

In the application of electricity to the food industry, as to all other industries, especial service is rendered by its saving of those prime essentials—fuel, labor and time. No less apparent than the saving of coal is the enormous addition which electricity makes to the man-power and woman-power of the nation.

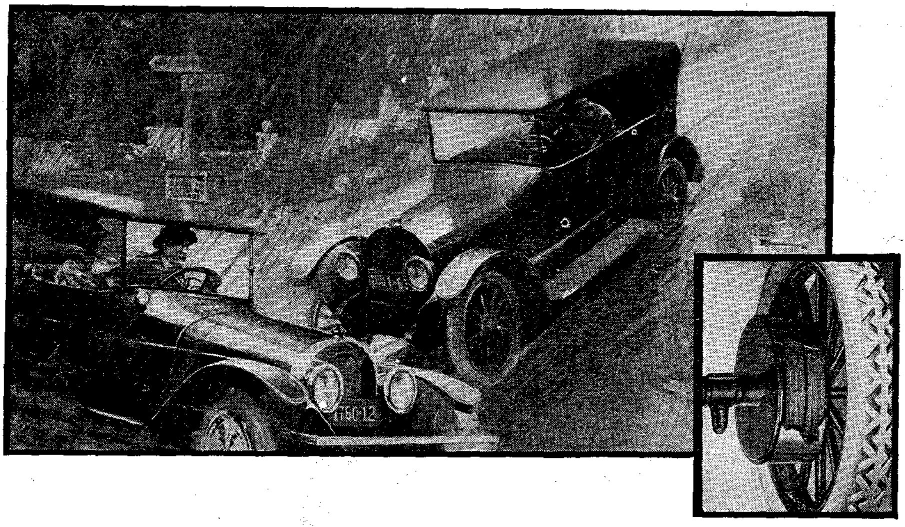
In making electricity serve in the production, preparation, preservation and transportation of food, Westinghouse engineers have always figured prominently.

Westinghouse motors are daily converting thousands of electrical horse-power into power that grinds and stirs, cuts and carries.

You'll find these motors in the packing house, dairy, flour mill, sugar mill, bakery—in short, in practically every kind of plant that is a part of this great industry.

Westinghouse saving extends even into your own home so that you can cook electrically and can thus reduce waste and conserve food values in a way possible only with adequate electrical supply and efficient cooking apparatus.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



How moisture affects ordinary brake lining

DO your brakes take hold too quickly after the car has been out all day in a driving rain? This often happens with ordinary brake lining.

When you find this condition, it means the dampness has worked in, causing the brake lining to swell. Brakes that work promptly are necessary, but brakes that are swollen from moisture are never dependable. Today after a rainstorm they "grab" and take hold too quickly. Tomorrow, after they have dried out, they act more slowly. With brakes in this condition you are never quite sure how quickly you can stop.

Brakes that swell from moisture wear out quickly. The asbestos breaks down and gives only a fraction of the service it should give.

Thermoid Brake Inspection Chart

At speed of	A car should stop in
10 miles per hr.	9.2 ft.
15 " " "	20.8 "
20 " " "	37 "
25 " " "	58 "
30 " " "	83.3 "
35 " " "	104 "
40 " " "	148 "
50 " " "	231 "

Will your car do this?

Why Thermoid resists moisture

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining is Grapnalized—an exclusive process which resists moisture, oil and gasoline. In addition to being Grapnalized, Thermoid is Hydraulic Compressed. This makes it uniformly hard all the way through.

Over 40% more material and 60% more labor are used in the manufacture of Thermoid than in any woven brake lining. This guarantees long wear.

Support the Brake Inspection Movement and have your brakes inspected today. If they need relining specify Thermoid, the brake lining that resists moisture and wear.

Every foot of Thermoid is backed by *Our Guarantee: **Thermoid will make good—or WE WILL.***

Thermoid Rubber Company

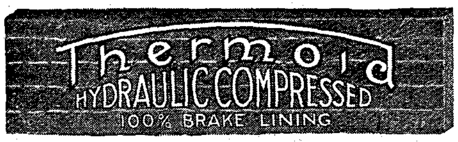
Factory and Main Offices: Trenton, N. J.

FACTORY BRANCHES:

New York Chicago San Francisco Detroit Los Angeles Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston London Turin Paris

Canadian Distributors—***The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal***
Branches in all principal Canadian cities

Thermoid
BRAKE LINING
GRAPNALIZED
WONT GRAB OR SLIP



Thermoid
BRAKE LINING
GRAPNALIZED
WONT GRAB OR SLIP

Makers of "Thermoid Crolide Compound Casings" and "Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints"

and justice laid down by President Wilson.

The London *Daily Mail* publishes a Bern dispatch stating that the Turkish Minister to Switzerland has handed the British and French Ministers there an offer of peace virtually amounting to surrender.

October 27.—London announces that British cavalry and armored cars have occupied Aleppo. The British have also captured Kerkuk, 155 miles north of Bagdad, and the communications of the Turks in Mesopotamia are completely cut off.

October 29.—Copenhagen gets a Constantinople dispatch stating that Turkey has independently presented peace proposals to the Entente nations.

Athens hears that rioting has broken out at Constantinople and Smyrna, Germans being attacked in both cities.

Washington receives military intelligence that British scouts in Mesopotamia penetrated as far as Mosul a week ago, and that the capture of this strong Turkish base is momentarily expected.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 16.—Copenhagen reports the acceptance of an amendment to the constitution requiring the consent of the German Federal Council and the Reichstag for a declaration of war in the Empire's name. Another amendment requires the consent of the Council and the Reichstag to treaties of peace and treaties with foreign states.

Troops pour into Prague on account of threats by the Czechs to call a general strike throughout Bohemia.

A German note transmitted to the United States through the Swiss Legation protests against the confiscation and sale of German-owned enterprises and threatens to retaliate by seizing American-owned property in the Empire. The latter is worth about $12,000,000; up to this time the United States has seized $800,000,000 worth of enemy-owned property.

Copenhagen publishes a Berlin dispatch stating that Hungarian independence is declared by the Magyar Parliament. Announcements that Austria is about to be broken up into four federal states are made by both Austrian and Hungarian premiers.

The strike at Prague, which began as a peace demonstration, is reported spreading through Bohemia and Moravia.

October 17.—Steps for the organization of Austria on a federalized basis are proclaimed by Emperor Karl, states a Vienna dispatch. The plan does not include the union of Austrian Poland with the "independent Polish state," and the city of Trieste and the Trieste region will be treated separately "in conformity with the wishes of its population."

Washington receives a copy of the declaration of independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation by the Czecho-Slovak National Council, which is recognized by the Allies as a *de facto* belligerent Government.

October 19.—Washington receives information of intense dissatisfaction in Constantinople owing to the German Government's failing to meet its contractual obligations to Turkey.

According to a Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen the Czechs are masters in Prague. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag floats over Hradschin Castle.

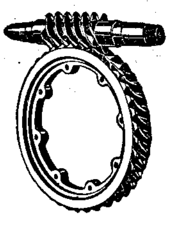
October 20.—The Polish Associated Press Bureau announces that amnesty and full pardon from Emperor Karl have been declined by the 114 Polish officers and soldiers undergoing court martial at Marmaros-Szigeth.

October 21.—A Budapest dispatch states that Emperor Karl will soon issue a

You get out of a truck what the maker put in

PIERCE-ARROWS yield big dividends because they are built to endure. Designed right, built painstakingly of selected material, they can't fail. Regular inspection keeps them right, keeps earnings up and costs down.

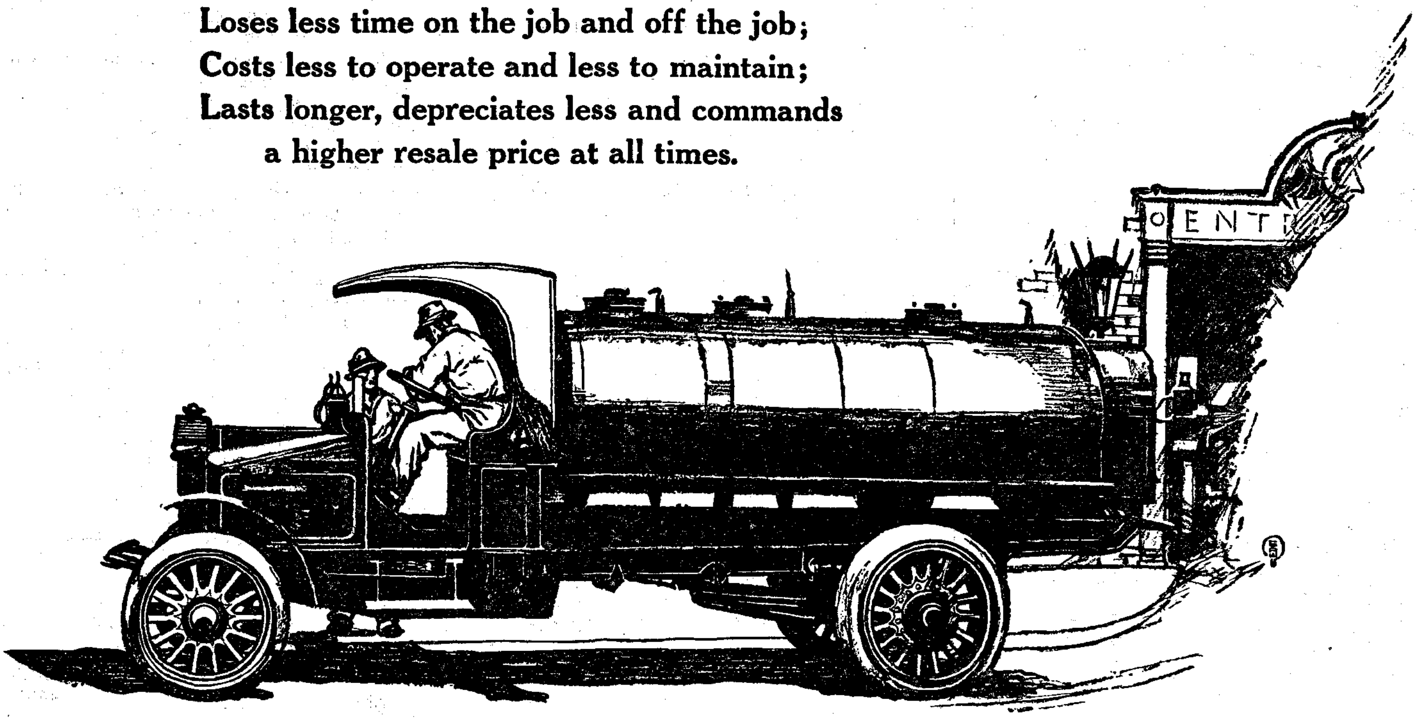
Changing design means uncertain standards—usually to get an attractive selling price. When quality is secondary, upkeep is high, resale prices low. Ask those who have had experience with both kinds what they found out.



THE PIERCE-ARROW
MOTOR CAR CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y

PIERCE-ARROW

Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands
a higher resale price at all times.



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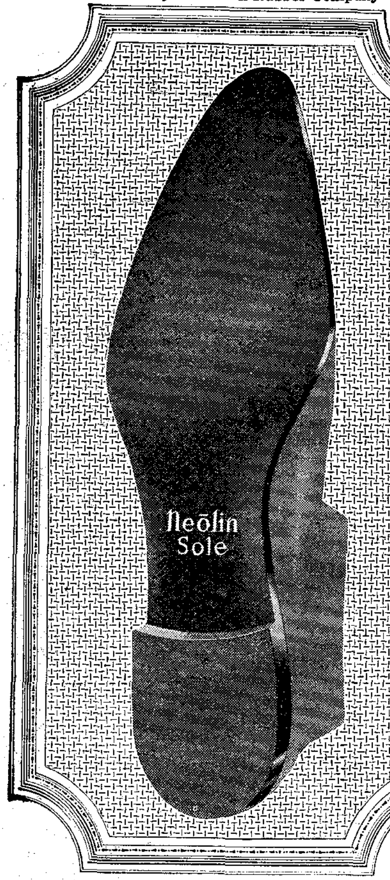
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



You Buy
Four
Things—

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Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Soles

Created by Science—to be what soles ought to be. They come on new shoes of all styles for men, women and children, and are available everywhere for re-soling and half-soling. Always marked: Neōlin

See displays in shop windows

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

manifesto announcing the independence of Hungary.

Washington makes public a resolution adopted at a conference of Polish, Czech, and Jugo-Slav deputies in the Vienna Parliament declaring an alliance between these three branches of the Slav race.

October 24.—The American Intelligence Department receives information that boy scouts in Hamburg and other German cities are being armed with machine guns and used in quelling strike outbreaks.

Washington learns that the famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city.

A German Government wireless received in London states that valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the region of Cambrai, Douai, and Valenciennes, now in the hands of Germans, will be returned undamaged to their owners after the war.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Berlingske Tidende* reports that the democratization of Germany is spreading through the federal states.

October 25.—*L'Information*, of Paris, receives a Zurich dispatch stating that on the previous day an enormous crowd assembled before the Reichstag building in Berlin and clamored for the abdication of the Kaiser and the formation of a republic.

Basel reports an announcement in the Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Parliament that the Croatian soldiers of the 79th Regiment at Fiume had revolted, seized the city, and destroyed the railroad.

A Budapest dispatch states that Emperor Charles has accepted the resignation of Baron Burian and appointed Count Andrassy to succeed him as Foreign Minister.

Amsterdam gets a Berlin dispatch reporting that the Prussian upper house has passed *en bloc* the electoral bills as amended by special committee.

October 27.—A Copenhagen dispatch states that the German Reichstag has passed a bill placing the military command under control of the civil government.

October 28.—London receives a statement, attributed to German court circles, that the Kaiser has no intention of abdicating, but is willing, if it is for the good of the people, to ordain that his rights shall be reframed. He is ready to become the "hereditary president of a German republic."

Washington hears that General von Lossberg has been appointed successor to General von Ludendorff.

October 29.—The Hague correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* reports that civilian departures from the lower Rhineland and part of Westphalia, which began on a small scale when the first Allied bombs hit Cologne, have developed into a panic flight.

A Budapest dispatch says Archduke Joseph has issued a proclamation that Emperor Charles has charged him with the task of securing the complete independence of Hungary.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

October 16.—A Berlin dispatch says President Wilson's reply produced a most unfavorable impression in Berlin and caused a panic in banking circles and on the Stock Exchange.

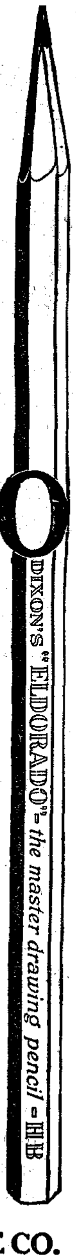
Baron Burian tells the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation that the time is not far distant for the conclusion of a general, lasting, and just peace.

October 17.—A bulletin issued by the Rotterdam *Courant* declares that the High

DIXON

Pencils and flannel suits

You *could* wear a white flannel suit in zero weather—but why should you? And why should you use in your work any pencil other than that precisely suited to your requirements?


DIXON'S "ELDORADO" the master drawing pencil - HB

DIXON'S ELDORADO
"the master drawing pencil"

offers, among its 17 degrees, a pencil that fits your individual needs, just as if it were made for you—a pencil so responsive, so delightful to use that you will notice at once a great difference in the ease and speed of your work. 17 degrees—9H (hardest) to 6B (softest); HB (medium) for general work. Whichever grade suits you now, will suit you always for each degree is always uniform.

Write now for our grade chart, showing the uses of the 17 degrees. If you wish, enclose 15c in stamps for full-length Eldorado samples worth double the money. Please state the nature of your pencil work and your regular dealer's name.

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Canadian distributors
Established 1827
A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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THE HEALTH-CARE OF THE BABY
By Louis Fischer, M.D. Feeding, teething, bathing, clothing, accidents, skin diseases, bad habits, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, croup, colic, worms, tonsilitis. 12mo, cloth. 85 cents, postpaid.
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On Sale Everywhere
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Smoking Mixture
Sample upon request.
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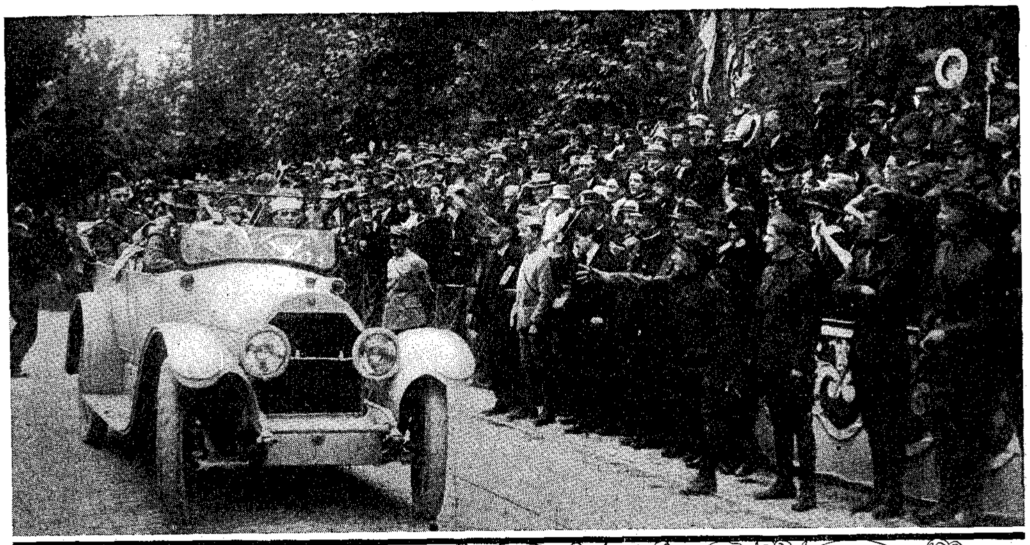

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

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LET us confess our debt of gratitude to the Government.

Working for America has been the finest thing that ever happened to the Cadillac.

It has inspired us to guard more jealously than ever the scrupulous character of Cadillac construction.

It has quickened our zeal to build a motor car worthy of the highest and most honorable traditions of the nation.

When fine motor cars are thought of after the war, we want America and the Cadillac to be forever linked together the world over.

Our ambition is that no motor car as fine as the Cadillac shall pass under the supervision of this or any of the allied governments.

We are vastly more interested, now, in continuing to deserve the approval of the Government, than in any new business that could possibly come to the Cadillac Company.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY = DETROIT, MICH.

Mobiloil
"A"
(Medium Body)
GARGOYLE
* the oil that lubricates most *

Today's Gasoline

Less volatile product raises a new lubricating problem

Present day gasoline is less volatile than that formerly sold. It does not readily saturate the air in carburetion. Combustion of the explosive mixture is less complete.

This risk results: Liquid gasoline may be drawn into the cylinders and combustion chambers. The use of the carburetor choker valve to start the engine aggravates the trouble.

Once in the cylinders and combustion chambers, the gasoline tends to thin out the lubricating oil. As the pistons move up and down the gasoline tends to cut away the oil film on cylinders, pistons and piston rings.

On the compression stroke this liquid gasoline is forced down past the piston rings—into the crank case. *The amount of gasoline which reaches the crank case and mixes with the lubricating oil depends largely upon the correctness of the lubricating oil used. Oil must form and maintain a thorough piston-ring seal to prevent the escape of the fuel charge and liquid gasoline past the piston rings into the crank case.*

To withstand the cutting effect of present-day gasoline, your lubricating oil must be of the highest quality and of the correct body. The Chart at the right specifies a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for your car which fills both these requirements. The use of the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils will give you scientific protection against premature thinning out of oil in your crank case.

If you have not read the article on pages 19 and 20 of the booklet "Correct Lubrication," it will pay you to send today for a copy. This book contains valuable data in authoritative articles prepared by our Board of Engineers.

Address our nearest branch.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, he can easily secure it for you.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U.S.A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:

Detroit Boston Kansas City, Kan. New York Chicago
Philadelphia Indianapolis Minneapolis Pittsburgh Des Moines

Correct Automobile Lubrication

How to read the Chart

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

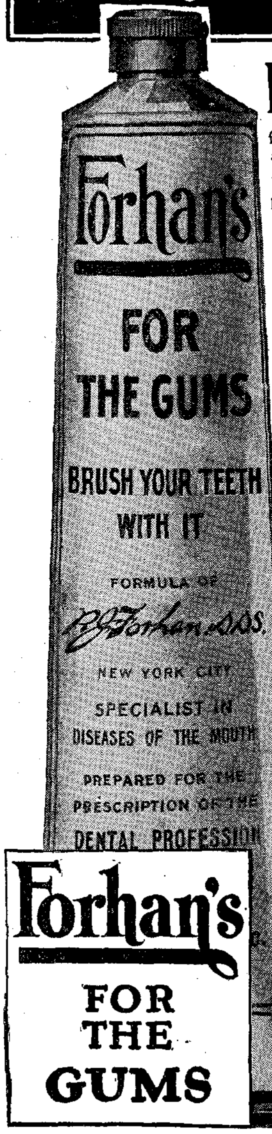
In the chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

AUTOMOBILES	1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models		1914 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott	Arc.	Arc.								
Abbott-Detroit			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)					A	A	A	A		
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Apperson	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Auburn (4 cyl)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-38 & 6-39)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" (6-39B)(Teetor H)	A	Arc.								
" (6-39B)(Cont'l)	Arc.	Arc.								
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (6-40)					A	Arc.				
" (6-30)			A	A	A	A				
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
" (F A)	A	Arc.								
Cole					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Cunningham							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (Mod. C)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (2 & 3½ ton)	A	A								
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E		
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Federal	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)	A	A	A	A						
" (Special)	Arc.	Arc.								
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hal-Twelve			A	A	A	A				
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Hudson					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A				
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King							A	Arc.	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.		
" (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Mod. 48)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" " (Mod. MW)			A	Arc.						
Locomobile	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A
Madison	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (8 cyl)			A	A	A	A				
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)							Arc.	Arc.		
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Moline-Knight	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Oldsmobile	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Paige (4 cyl)							A	Arc.	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
" (6-36)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (6-38-39)			A	Arc.						
" (6-40)	A	Arc.								
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.		
Pathfinder			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)			A	A	A	A				
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)					A	A	Arc.	Arc.		
Renault (French)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	E	E						
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)			A	Arc.						
Simplex			A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" " (8 cyl)	B	A	A	A	B	A				
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.								
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.								
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (16 valve)	A	A	A	A						
Willys-Knight	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Electric Vehicles:—For motor bearings and enclosed chains use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" the year 'round. For open chains and differential, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" the year 'round. Exception—for *winter lubrication* of passenger cars use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" for worm drive, and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for bevel gear drive.

Be suspicious of tender gums



BE suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhea—an insidious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.

Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the unenameled tooth-base to the ravages of decay. Tiny openings in the gums form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ills to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhea.

They are now known to be a frequent cause of indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism and other serious conditions.

So watch carefully for that first tenderness or bleeding of the gums. Try Forhan's immediately. It positively prevents Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) if used in time and used consistently.

And in preventing Pyorrhea — it guards against other ills.

Forhan's (For the Gums) cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

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Send for Trial Tube Free

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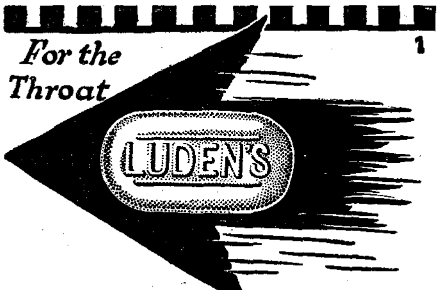
Cards, circulars, labels, book, paper. Press $6. Larger $20 Job press $85 up. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper. **THE PRESS CO. D-23 Meriden, Conn.**

For the Throat



Give **Quick Relief**

from throat tickle, soreness, dryness and annoying irritations. Sweeten the breath and comfort the mouth. No narcotics, no coloring—safe and pleasant.

In the Luden yellow, sanitary package.

Wm. H. Luden, Reading, Pa.

LUDEN'S
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

Command has ordered the German armies to cease devastating places unless absolutely compelled by military necessity.

Cables from Amsterdam state that the Berlin newspapers printed President Wilson's reply in full. Most of them were amazed at its tenor, and speak of it as "a trap," "Wilson's rude answer," "Wilson's evasion," etc.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, introduces a resolution in the Senate expressing confidence in whatever course President Wilson may take in dealing with Austria and Germany in response to the demand for an armistice.

October 18.—A Basel dispatch says tumultuous scenes occurred at the meeting of the Hungarian Diet. Demands were made for peace, and it was announced that Austria is being organized on a federal basis.

Amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm, says a Paris dispatch, Premier Clemenceau tells the Chamber of Deputies that "our peace does not spell revenge. Our victory and the victory of our Allies means the liberation of civilization and liberty of human conscience."

The Cologne *Volkszeitung* reports a demonstration by German Independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, during which the "Marseillaise" was sung, and there was a clash with the police.

October 19.—President Wilson rejects the Austrian peace plea, stating that the United States Government has recognized the nationality of the Czecho-Slovaks and the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom, and he is, therefore, "no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

Advices from Vienna note that the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany was attacked in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament by Count Michael Karolyi, opposition leader, as "inimical to a league of nations." The Count admitted that the Central Powers have lost the war, and appealed to his countrymen to "try to save peace." A Budapest dispatch states that the draft of an address to Emperor Charles was read declaring that "Hungary must return to its autonomy and complete independence."

While thousands of workmen are holding peace demonstrations in Berlin, says a dispatch from Bern, patriotic and economic associations have passed resolutions urging the organization of a stubborn defense.

It is reported from Vienna that the Roumanian deputies in the Austrian Parliament have constituted a separate Roumanian national assembly.

October 20.—According to telegrams in the Dutch press, Denmark has sent a note to Germany suggesting that the plebiscite provision in the treaty of 1864, which ceded Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia, should be carried out to decide whether the people prefer allegiance to Germany or Denmark. This report is later denied.

The Belgian Legation at Washington is advised by cablegram that the Council of Ministers has adopted measures for verifying claims for damages to civilian and public property in Belgium, so as to determine the total compensation to be demanded from Germany.

Dispatches from Zurich quote German newspapers as suggesting the abdica-

An "X" Liquid Repair in a Cracked Cylinder Will Stand 2000 Pounds Pressure

EVERYBODY has met the "know-it-all" type of man. When you tell him something *extraordinary* he's sure to say "it can't be done."

Maybe this kind of a car owner won't believe that "X" Liquid has repaired the inner wall of a cracked cylinder making it as good as new—and saving the car owner over $150 in repairs.

Yet the facts are on record—*and can be verified.*

It is no unusual thing for "X" Liquid to repair cracks in valve packets—in waterjackets—in parts of the cooling system where for any reason welding isn't *practical* or *economical.*

And as for small holes in the radiator, pump, connections, etc.—"X" will repair *one* leak or *a thousand*—*in ten minutes.* And do a better job than can be had for $25 worth of soldering.

"X" Liquid is the *only* practical, scientific method of repairing leaks *without danger to the cooling system.* It doesn't weaken the radiator as soldering does; nor does it choke the cooling system and make the *cure* worse than the *disease*—as is the case with radiator cements, flaxseed meals and such "dopes."

How "X" Liquid Reduces Upkeep Costs

MANY car owners keep "X" constantly in the water. This repairs all leaks *before they give trouble.*

And if "X" is kept in the water it loosens the rust and scale now present—and prevents new rust or scale from forming. This means a cooler, better working engine—plus a saving of oil and gasoline.

It's not going to be easy to get another car next year—so *give your present car the care it deserves.* Keep "X" Liquid constantly in the water. It works in alcohol or other reliable anti-freeze. One can lasts a season—and takes all the trouble out of the cooling system.

In preparing your car for the winter, use "X" Liquid to repair all the leaks. This will prevent the anti-freeze from leaking away—and save your engine.

Get "X" Liquid from your dealer—or *we will ship direct on receipt of price and dealer's name.*

Large Size, $1.50 *will do a $25 repair job!*
Ford Size, 75c *will do a $10 repair job!*

Makes good—or your money back!

Write for the full story on "X"—the Wonderful Liquid

"X" Laboratories 646 Washington St. Boston Mass.

"X" TRADE MARK LIQUID *makes water cooling systems*
LEAKPROOF·RUSTPROOF·SCALEPROOF

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

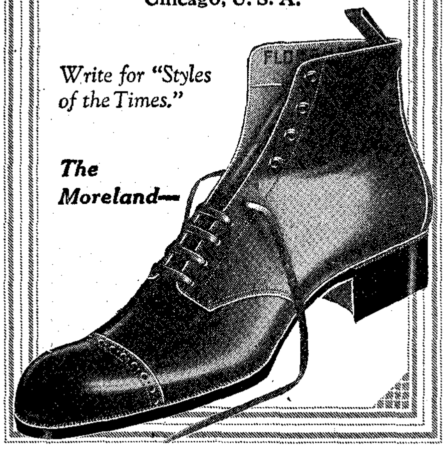
The **Florsheim SHOE**

PAY the price of quality and you will get full value for the amount you invest. Wear Florsheims and you'll get the service and satisfaction that only good shoes can give.

Nine Dollars and up

Florsheim quality is economy.
Look for name in shoe.

The Florsheim Shoe Company
Chicago, U. S. A.

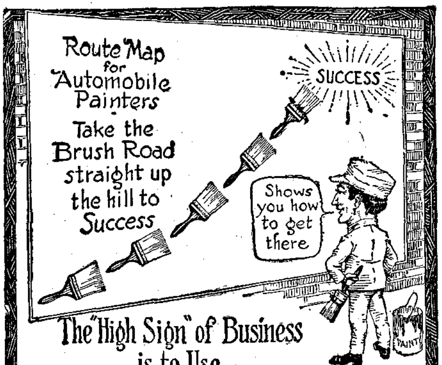


Write for "Styles of the Times."

The Moreland—

Rely On Cuticura For Skin Troubles

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."


Route Map for Automobile Painters
Take the Brush Road straight up the hill to Success
SUCCESS
Shows you how to get there
PAINT

The "High Sign" of Business is to Use

WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES
FOR AUTOMOBILES

Every Automobile Garage should have an Outfit of Brushes

Every garage must have an outfit of brushes to use, and such as sell accessories should have an assortment of brushes to supply demands. There is a WHITING-ADAMS brush made for every automobile purpose. Cleaning, scrubbing, polishing, dusting, painting, staining, varnishing, and all uses for which brushes are required. Over 10,000 kinds and sizes made. Send for Illustrated Literature. Dept. A.

JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO.
Boston, U. S. A.

Brush Manufacturers for Over 100 Years

Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal and Official Blue Ribbon, Highest Award at Panama-Pacific Exp'n, 1915

tion of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

The Berlin *Vorwärts* indorses the resolution adopted by the Bavarian Socialists for the establishment of courts for sentencing all persons guilty of or responsible for the prolongation of the war.

October 21.—Germany's reply to President Wilson is received in Washington. It concedes that the conditions of an armistice should be left to military advisers, who should take the actual standard of power on both sides in the field as the basis for safeguarding arrangements, the German Government trusting that the President will approve of no demand irreconcilable with "the honor of the German people." Protesting against the "reproach of illegal and inhumane actions" made against the German land and sea forces, it denies that the German Navy has destroyed life-boats with their passengers, and claims that in retreat destructions on land have been carried out according to international law. Moreover, to avoid hampering the peace movement, instructions have been dispatched to commanders to preclude the torpedoing of passenger-ships. Recent changes in the constitution, the reply proceeds, have virtually abolished the autocratic power denounced by President Wilson and the responsibility of the Chancellor to the representation of the people is being "legally developed and safeguarded." Therefore, the German "offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people."

Senator Poindexter introduces a joint resolution proposing that Congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany in regard to an armistice or peace until the German military forces surrender unconditionally.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes messages from the mayors of more than fifty English towns urging "no compromise with the foe."

October 22.—A Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen quotes Prince Maximilian as saying: "President Wilson's reply to the latest German note may perhaps bring definite certainty as to the result of the negotiations. Till then we must be prepared to resist a peace of violence."

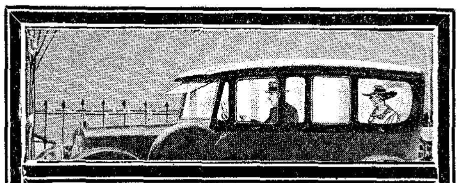
Paris reports that the German propaganda service announces that a commission of neutral residents of Brussels has gone to the front to investigate charges of devastation and destruction during the German retreat in Belgium.

In a speech to parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, King George declares that victory is in sight, and "we are all agreed that it must be a complete victory."

Washington hears from all sides that the country is dissatisfied with the German note and insists upon unconditional surrender. Senators Lodge and Reed make strong protests against further negotiations.

Vienna announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government will reply soon to President Wilson's note, and intimates that the President has not "replied to the question concerning conditions on which peace negotiations are possible."

October 23.—Replying to Germany's last note, President Wilson says that, having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the acceptance of his peace terms from ministers speaking for an overwhelming majority of the German people, and also the explicit promise that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed by



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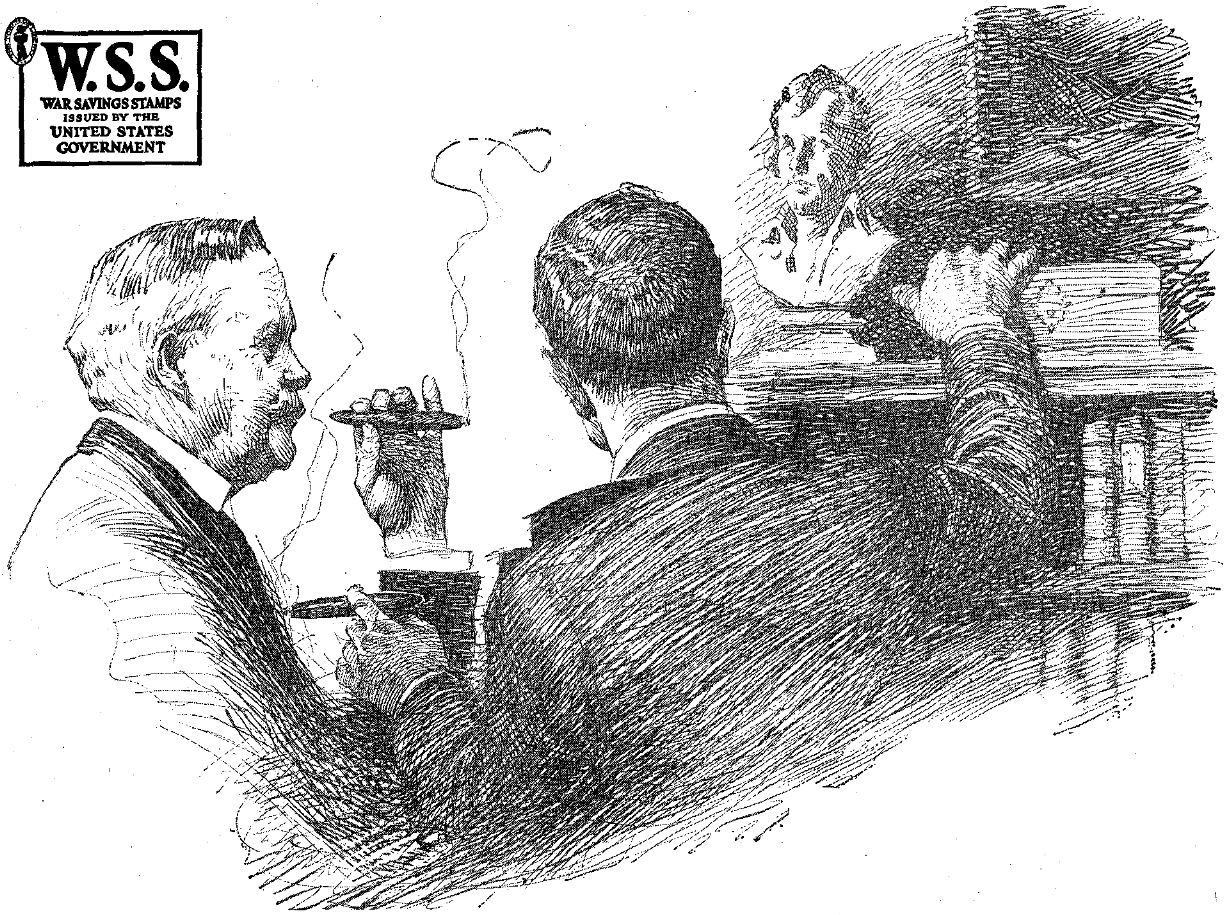

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WHEN did I first smoke Robert Burns cigar? Well, let me see—I think it was in '82. And he was quite a youngster, even then—in 1857 he was born.

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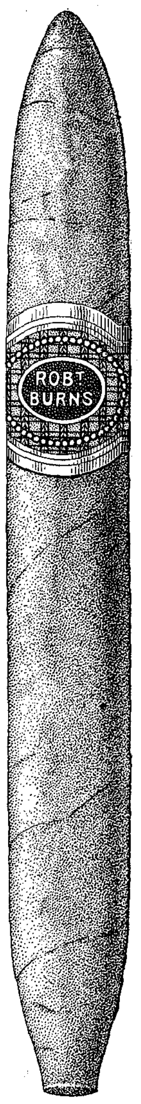

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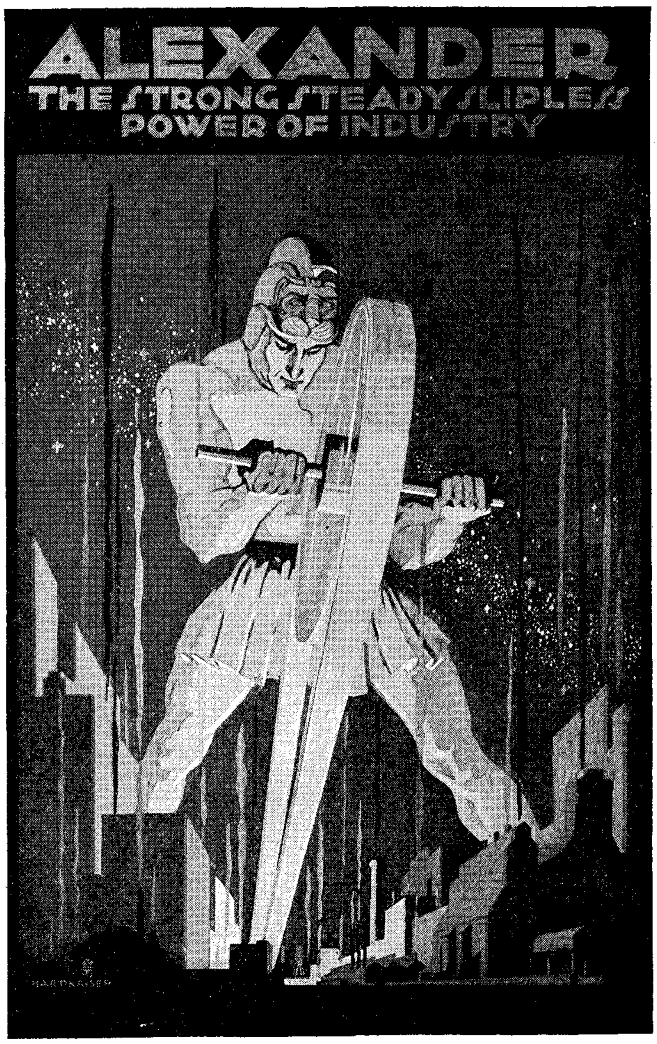
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More than a belt

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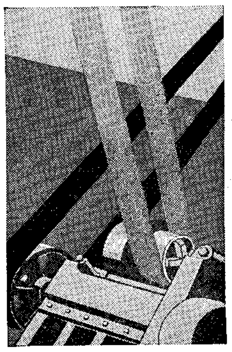

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the German forces on land and sea, he can not decline taking up the armistice question with the Allies. But he deemed it his duty to again say that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting would be one which should leave the United States and Entente Powers in "a position to enforce any arrangement that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible." He has, therefore, suggested that the military advisers of the Allies and the United States submit the necessary terms for such an armistice as will protect the interests of the peoples involved and safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed. The President also deemed it his duty to say that the nations of the world do not and can not trust the words of those who have hitherto been masters of German policy, and to point out that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of the war, the United States Government can not deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people. If it must deal with the military masters and monarchical autocrats of Germany now or later, it "must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender."

Reuter's learns that, as a result of continual communications, the Allied governments are perfectly acquainted with and agreed upon the terms under which it will be possible to enter into negotiations for an armistice.

During a speech in London, British Foreign Secretary Balfour declared that in no circumstances is it consistent with the safety, security, and unity of the British Empire that Germany's colonies should be returned to her.

In an address to the Reichstag, states a Copenhagen dispatch, Prince Maximilian gave his views on the peace movement and a resolution of confidence in the new Chancellor was passed.

The United Mine Workers of America telegraph President Wilson from Indianapolis that "nothing but the unconditional surrender of Germany ought to be considered."

October 24.—French official comment on President Wilson's reply to Germany, says a dispatch from Paris, "resolves the whole thing into a military question which can be decided by Foch, Haig, and Pershing."

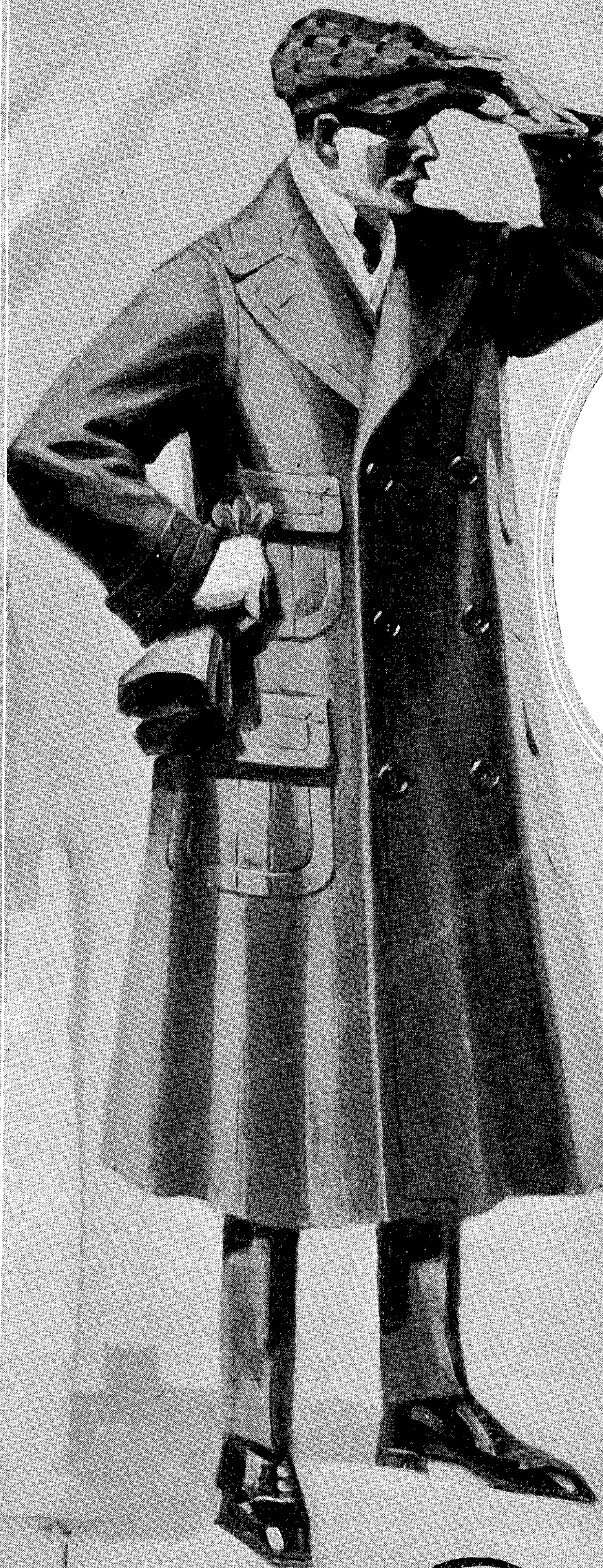
According to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort *Gazette*, the speedy unconditional surrender of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is probable.

Military opinion in Washington is that the President has exprest the basic idea upon which an immediate armistice can be reached, but the terms to render the German forces on land and sea absolutely impotent must be worked out by the Supreme War Council.

A dispatch from Basel states that Deputy Karl Herold, in the name of the Centrist party, read a statement in the Reichstag asking that the reform of the constitution of the Empire be extended so that war can not be declared without the consent of the Reichstag.

October 25.—Col. E. M. House, personal representative of the President, and Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, arrive in France to represent the United States in the consideration of the armistice question.

In an interview, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says he can not conceive the possibility of any danger of disagreement between the British and American governments on the armistice question



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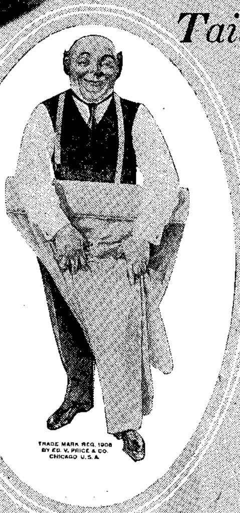
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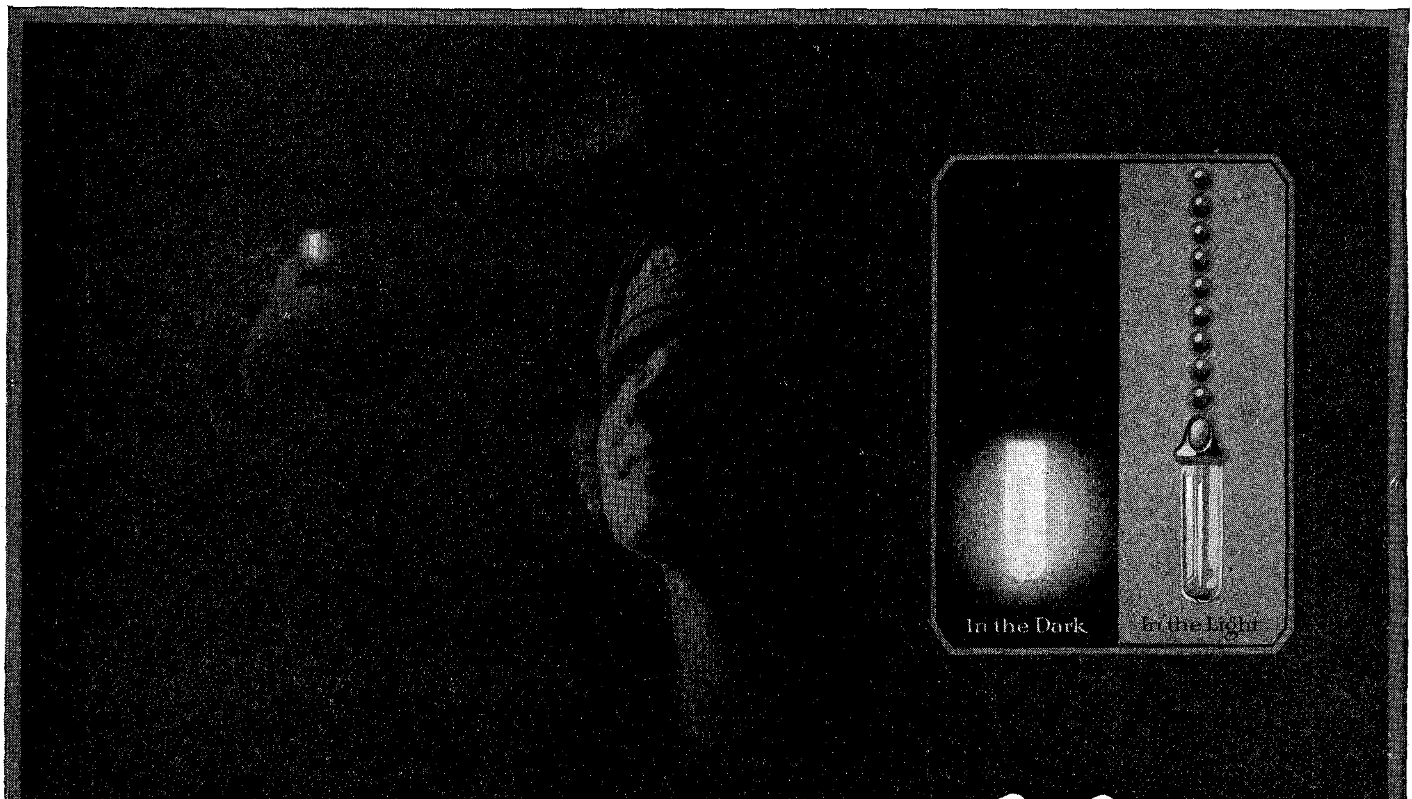

Ingersollite

IMAGINE yourself entering your home, office, store, workshop or anywhere else that is indoors. It is night. Pitch dark! You grope forward. You step timidly.

Where is the light chain? You raise your arm and start to feel around. Bang! You've hit your knee. You mutter, "Tut-tut!" etc.

Now imagine the same room—the same darkness. But through the gloom you see a bright spark—it's an Ingersollite on the light chain. You walk straight to it and turn on the light. No groping—no colliding—no "Tut-tutting!"

The Ingersollite is a little unbreakable glass tube containing the substance that makes the Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow the time in the dark. You can see it across the widest room—and it lasts for years.

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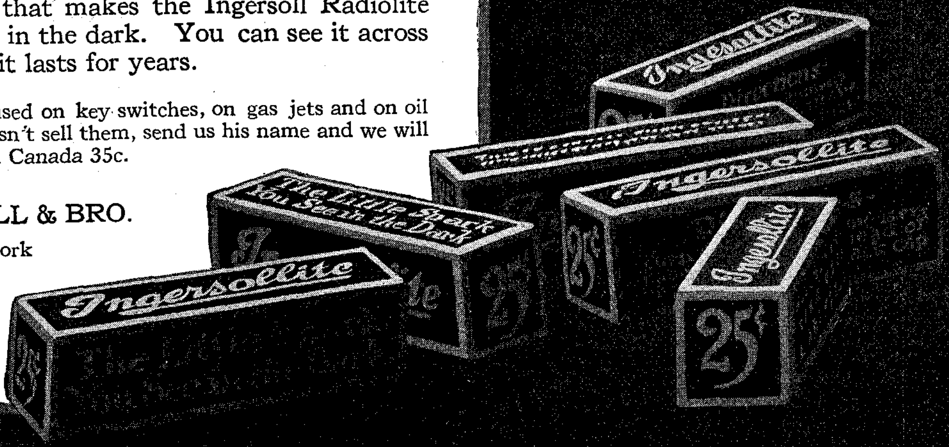

and he refused to "contemplate anything so disastrous."

October 26.—In addressing the Reichstag on October 24, states a dispatch from Amsterdam, Foreign Secretary Solf said Germany will agree to the regulation of the Alsace-Lorraine question by peace negotiations.

October 27.—In reply to President Wilson's last note, Germany avers that her peace negotiations are being conducted by a veritable people's government, to which the military powers are also subject, and "in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusion." That government now awaits proposals for an armistice as the "first step toward a just peace."

London reports that General Ludendorff's resignation has been accepted by the Kaiser. A Bern dispatch says the resignation caused a sensation throughout Switzerland and the Central Empires and is commented on as a sign that German militarism is really abdicating.

October 28.—Washington receives a note from the Austro-Hungarian Government accepting the President's conditions for an armistice and peace and declaring its readiness, "without waiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austria-Hungary and the states in the opposing group and for an immediate armistice upon all Hungarian fronts."

October 29.—Vienna reports that Count Andrassy has addrest a note to Secretary Lansing asking him to "have the goodness to intervene with the President of the United States in order that, in the interest of humanity, as in the interest of all those who live in Austria-Hungary, an immediate armistice may be concluded on all fronts, and for an overture that immediate peace negotiations for peace will follow."

A Basel dispatch quotes a semiofficial note issued in Vienna which says that Austria's declaration does not "necessarily signify an offer of a separate peace. It means that she is ready to act separately in the interests of the reestablishment of peace."

FOREIGN

October 16.—A Constantinople dispatch received at Copenhagen notes that Izzet Pasha, a former Minister of War, has become Premier of Turkey, and also taken the portfolio of Minister of War.

October 17.—Washington advices state that negotiations for a rationing agreement with Holland are to be resumed in London. Holland has decided to release about 50,000 tons of idle shipping from her ports to carry the balance of grain due her under the terms of President Wilson's offer of March last.

Cablegrams from San Juan report that tidal waves, which followed the earthquake in Porto Rico, added to the death-toll and devastation. Mayaguez, the third largest city on the island, was practically destroyed, and Aguadilla, Anasco, Aguada, and Ponce badly damaged.

A dispatch from Melbourne reports that the Seventh Australian War Loan totals $185,000,000 and further subscriptions are expected.

In a speech at London Dr. Christopher Addison, minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, declares that, with regard to punishment for Germany's crimes, the Allies should withhold raw material from her until full reparation has been made for mills and machinery destroyed in France and Belgium.

October 18.—Two hundred thousand cases of influenza are reported in Buenos

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Engaged in Essential Industries or in War Work

THE United States Government has found it necessary, in order to effect a general saving of fuel, iron and steel, to considerably curtail the business of *all stove manufacturing concerns.*

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5—Gray Iron Castings—all kinds.

For handling Vitreous Porcelain Enamel Work, we have a big capacity and one of the largest and best equipped enameling plants in the U. S.

For Sheet Metal Work, we have sheet steel and metal stamping machinery for employment of 100 men.

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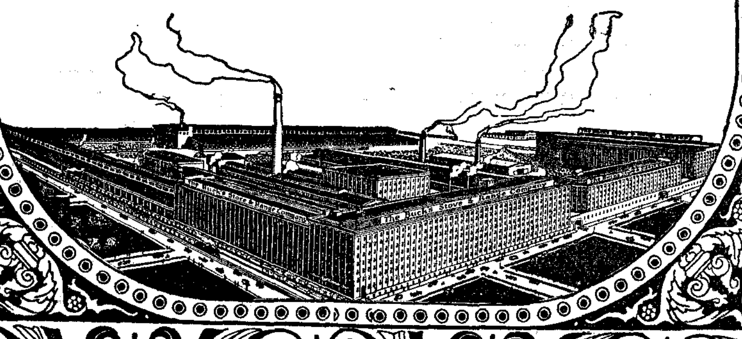

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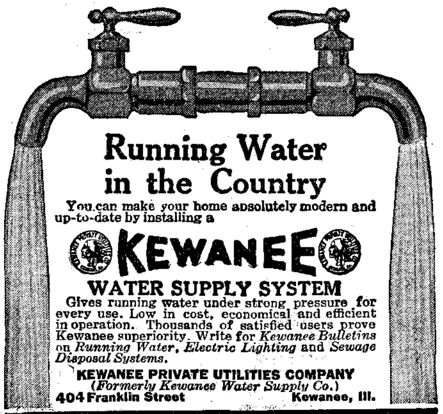

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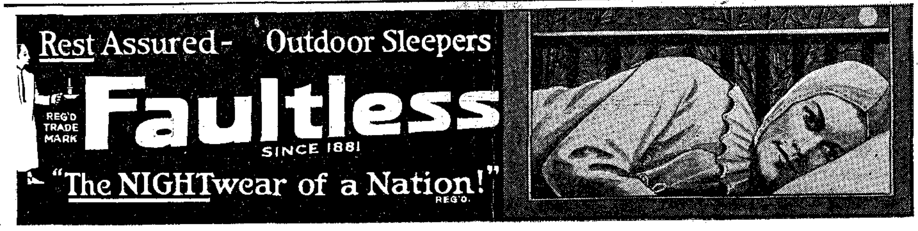

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Faultless
SINCE 1881
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!" REG'D

Aires. There have been no deaths and the authorities say that the disease is not Spanish influenza. Reports from Chile indicate a grave epidemic there, with a large percentage of deaths.

October 19.—On condition that Holland ceases sending food to Germany, the United States has offered to place at the disposal of the Dutch Government 100,000 tons of coal monthly for the next twelve months or until the end of the war.

October 20.—Tokyo reports that Takashi Hara, Japan's first commoner Premier and leader of the Seiyukwai party, declares that his special effort will be to promote friendly relations with the United States.

October 21.—A London dispatch states that Belgium's bill for German damages already amounts to over $3,000,000,000.

October 22.—Panama reports severe earthquakes in Guatemala, killing 150 persons and damaging much property.

October 23.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that South America is to be organized for Y. M. C. A. war-work along the same lines as the European countries.

The British House of Commons adopts a resolution in favor of women sitting in Parliament.

October 24.—London reports that Spanish influenza of the most virulent type yet experienced is causing many deaths in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Schools are being closed all over England. The epidemic is reported very severe in Germany, and all schools, theaters, and cinemas have been closed in Copenhagen.

October 25.—Dutch newspapers report Holland shipping firms taking steps preparatory to resuming regular trips to England and America in consequence of the withdrawal of the *U*-boat menace.

October 26.—Vancouver reports the foundering of the steamship *Princess Sophia* on Vanderbilt Reef with the loss of 268 passengers and crew of 75 men.

A dispatch from London notes that the crew of the vessel on which Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, and Camille Huysmans, Belgian Socialist, had booked passage for France, refused to sail with "pacifists and pro-Germans," and the trip was abandoned.

Washington receives an official telegram from Basel stating that the National Jugo-Slav Council has taken over the Government of Croatia.

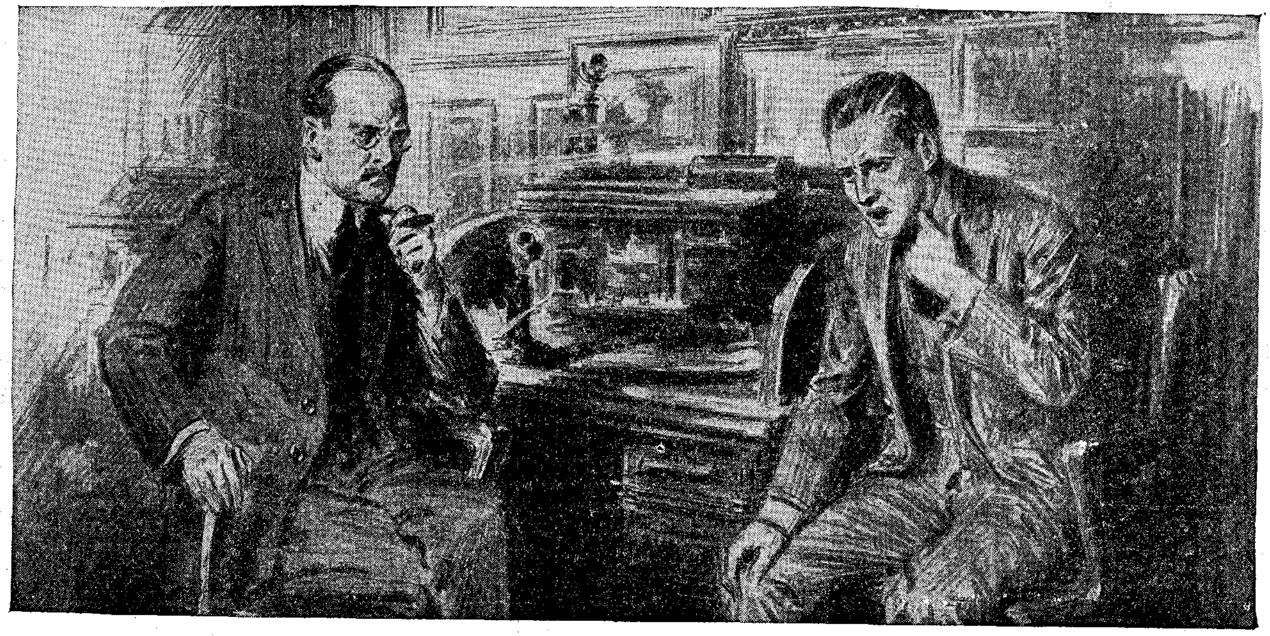
Copenhagen cables Washington that in the course of a joint secret session of the Danish Riksdag, a resolution was adopted demanding the recession of Schleswig to Denmark.

A resolution adopted by the Council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom declares that German ships should not be set free after the war "to extend their share of the world's carrying trade, and so profit by the losses which their Government, by means mainly piratical, had inflicted upon the ships of the Allies."

According to advices received from Rotterdam by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 32,000 civilians have refused the request of the Germans to evacuate Tournai, which is being approached by the British forces.

October 27.—Amsterdam gets a telegram from Kief stating that a new Ukrainian Ministry has been formed with Mr. Lisogub as Premier.

October 28.—Announcement is made in the House of Commons that since the beginning of the war the British have



The Cough that Lost a $1,000 Order

"Take it from me," said the crack salesman, "that buyer was the founder of the Show-Me Club. He was the Prince of Listeners and King of the Mutes. He just sat there and stared at me with a fishy eye. He had a thousand dollar order tucked under his blotter. I went to it, in all the seven languages of salesmanship, ancient and modern. I sure did spray him with speech. And boy, he began to *come*. His cigar went out. His jaw dropped. His fingers began to worry the ends of that pink order-blank. And just as I was about to give him the closing hymn, that blamed tickle in my throat got me good—and I *coughed*—once, twice, and then some. When I could open my eyes again, he was sort of shaking himself, as if he'd just come out of a trance—and he had, too. The pink sheet was gone again, and he just said 'Nothing doing.' What do you know about that?"

It isn't fair to yourself or anybody else to go round coughing. The worst of it is, it's so unnecessary.

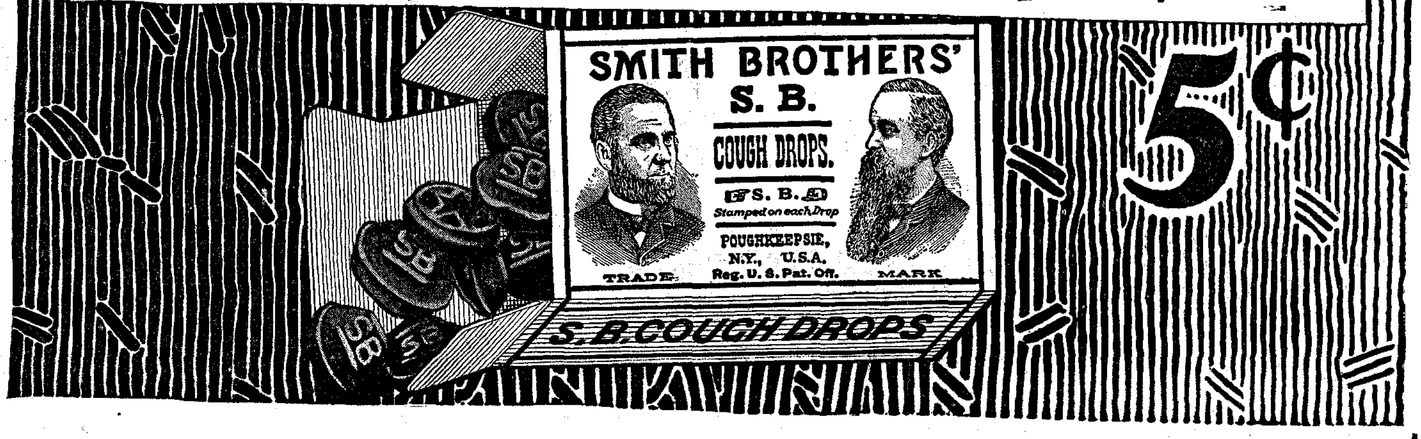
Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. And they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Keep a box in your pocket, another in your desk, another at home.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bedtime will keep the breathing passages open.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*



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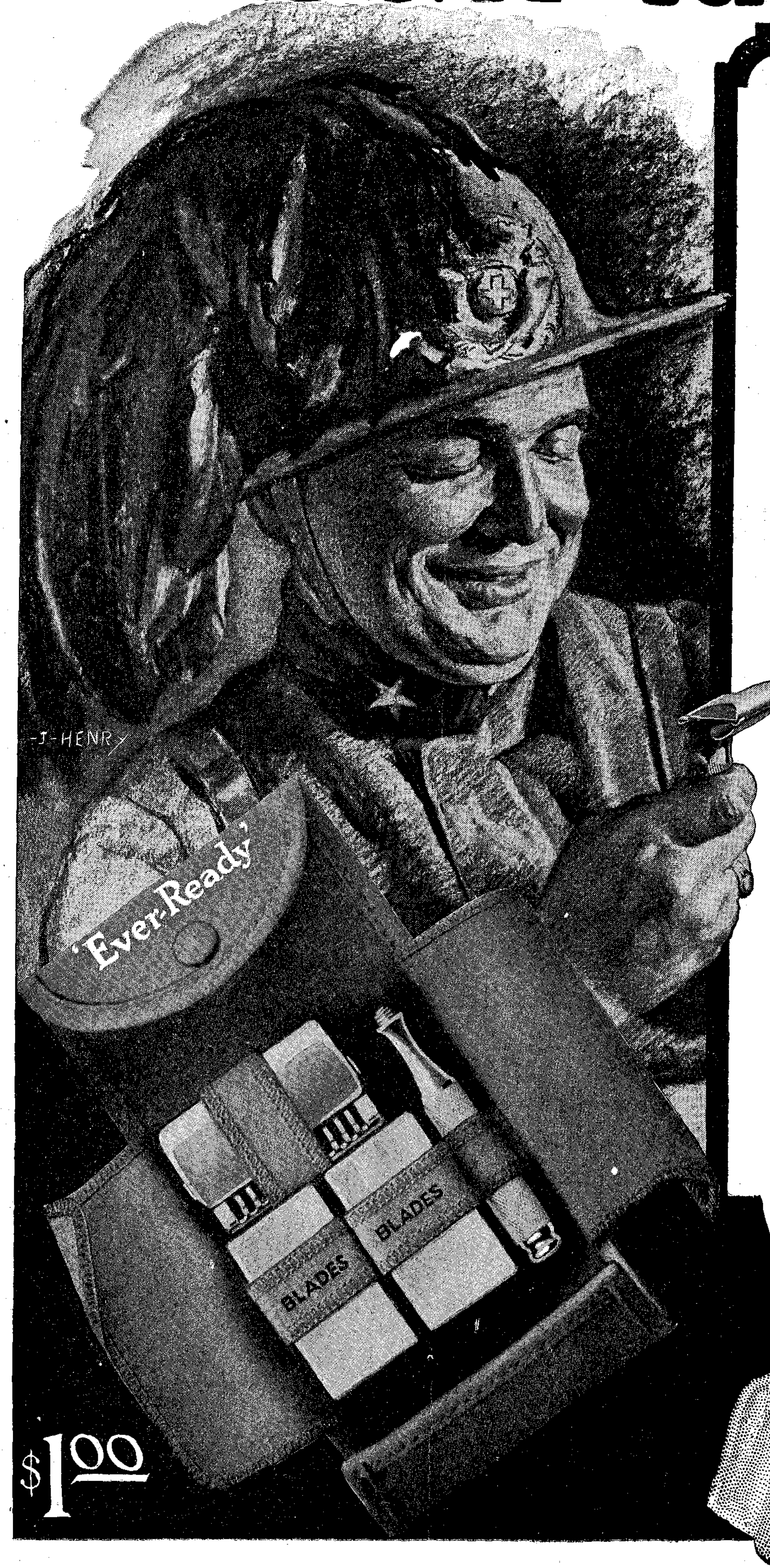

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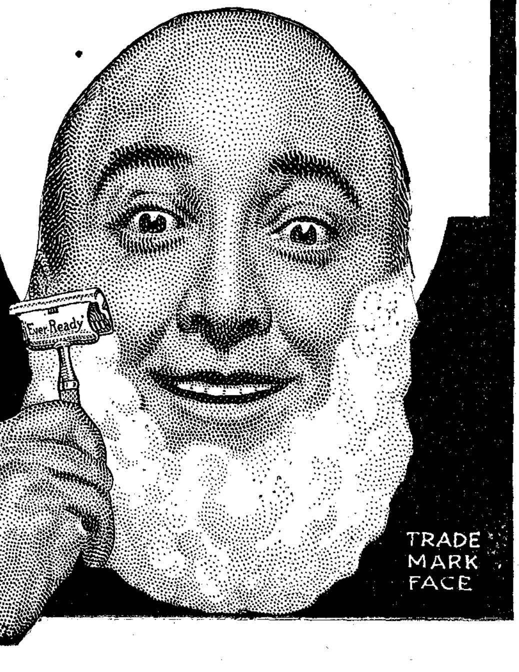

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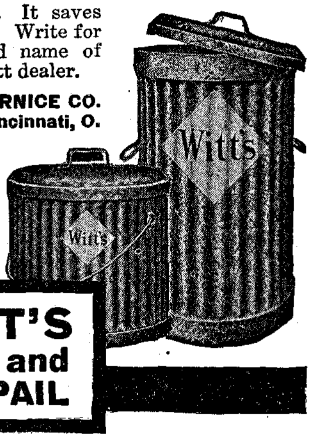

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renewable FUSES

cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80% in many of our leading industries.
An inexpensive little "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. Economy Fuses protect electrical circuits of the U. S. Navy and leading powder and munitions plants. Order from your electrical dealer.

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Kinzie and Orleans Sts., Chicago, U.S.A.

Sole manufacturers of "ARKLESS"—the Non-Renewable Fuse with the "100% Guaranteed Indicator."
Economy Fuses are also made in Canada at Montreal

ECONOMY
30 AMP

Flower Bulbs
for Fall and Winter

DARWIN TULIPS Plant these in pots or Garden beds and borders. Huge flowers, long stems, great range of colors.
40 large bulbs, many kinds mixed, p'paid $1.00

Water Flowering FRENCH NARCISSUS
Exquisite, fragrant, white indoor bloomers in gravel and water or earth.
12 large bulbs, p'paid for 60c.
The above two offers for $1.50.

DAFFODILS The golden trumpets that herald the advent of spring. Sure, effective. For pots indoors or garden use.
40 large bulbs, mixed kinds, p'paid, $1.00
The above three offers for $2.50.

HYACINTHS, IRISES, PAEONIES, all other Bulbs and Plants. Descriptive and Cultural Catalogue, 56 pages, FREE.
WINTER ONION SETS for the back yard, plant now. 3 lbs., $1.00. prepaid.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
31-33 D. Randolph Street, Chicago.
41-43 D. Barclay Street, New York.

taken 327,476 enemy combatant prisoners, including 264,242 Germans.

October 29.—Paris reports that King Nicholas of Montenegro has sent a communication to the Jugo-Slavs solemnly declaring that Montenegro must become a constituent part of Jugo-Slavia.

Bern receives a report from Vienna that the new Austrian Government has abolished censorship of the press. Washington is informed that the press bureau at German General Headquarters has been dissolved.

London reports that resolutions passed at the conference of French, Italian, Belgian, and British sections of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee recommend that the united nations should maintain their close association until the dangers threatening them have been removed by the complete overthrow of the enemy Powers.

DOMESTIC

October 16.—Reports to the Public Health Service at Washington show influenza spreading in most parts of the country, but some improvement is noted in Vermont, New Jersey, and Tennessee. Continued decrease in the number of new cases at army-camps leads army medical officers to believe that the peak of the epidemic among soldiers has been passed.

Under the enlarged war-program, states a Washington dispatch, an army of about 5,000,000 men, eighty divisions in France and eighteen in training at home by July 1 next, is called for.

October 17.—The Senate Finance Committee eliminates from the House bill the provision levying an income-tax on the salaries of the President, the Federal judges, and all other Federal and State officers.

The American Fund for Jewish War-Sufferers starts a world-wide campaign for raising $1,000,000,000 to establish Jews everywhere on a self-supporting, economically independent basis.

Fuel Administrator Garfield announces suspension of the "gasless Sunday" request. Should stocks of gasoline become low within the next few weeks the suspension may be withdrawn.

October 18.—Washington announces arrangements made by the Belgian Relief Commission with the British Quartermaster-General to furnish 20,000,000 emergency rations to the rescued civilian population in Belgium.

The $6,000,000,000 Military Deficiency Bill is passed by the House without a dissenting vote and sent to the Senate.

Alarmed by the large increase in the number of child-workers, the Children's Bureau of the Federal Labor Department announces that it will launch a "keep-the-children-in-school" campaign.

Rear-Admiral Usher, commandant of the Third Naval District, orders all navy men to keep out of the subways in the New York district to avoid catching influenza.

Public Health Service reports from thirty-five States show influenza still increasing in most parts of the country and conditions in army-camps not so favorable as two or three days ago.

The Alien Property Custodian discloses a plot of German agents to buy up all the available carbolic acid in America to prevent its use in munition-making.

October 19.—Health officials express their belief that influenza has reached its crest in New York, but, "until the pneumonia incidence begins to decline, high mortality rates may be expected to continue."

Reviews of the week ending October 11

Guide to More Tire Mileage

This Home Repair Guide Free

To Every Tire User

No matter what kind of tires you use, send us your address and we will mail you, without cost, one copy of this valuable repair guide—"Guide to More Tire Mileage."

Now that most service stations are running on short hours and tires are costly and hard to get, it is more important than ever that you repair your own and make them work out every dollar that you put into them. "Guide to More Tire Mileage" tells just what you've always wanted to know about repairing.

Miller
TIRE ACCESSORIES
... AND ...
REPAIRS

Inner tubes—tube punctures—tube blowouts—valves—rut worn casings—misapplication of chains—under inflation—rim cuts—bad alignment—street car track wear—tread blowouts—plain cuts—small inside fabric breaks—fabric breaks near bead—tread patches, etc.

Many Illustrations Shown

These and many other causes of tire wear illustrated in halftone reproductions of actual worn tires. This valuable information all free to you regardless of what kind of tires you use. Don't wait. Send your address for one of these valuable books while the edition lasts. No obligation whatever.

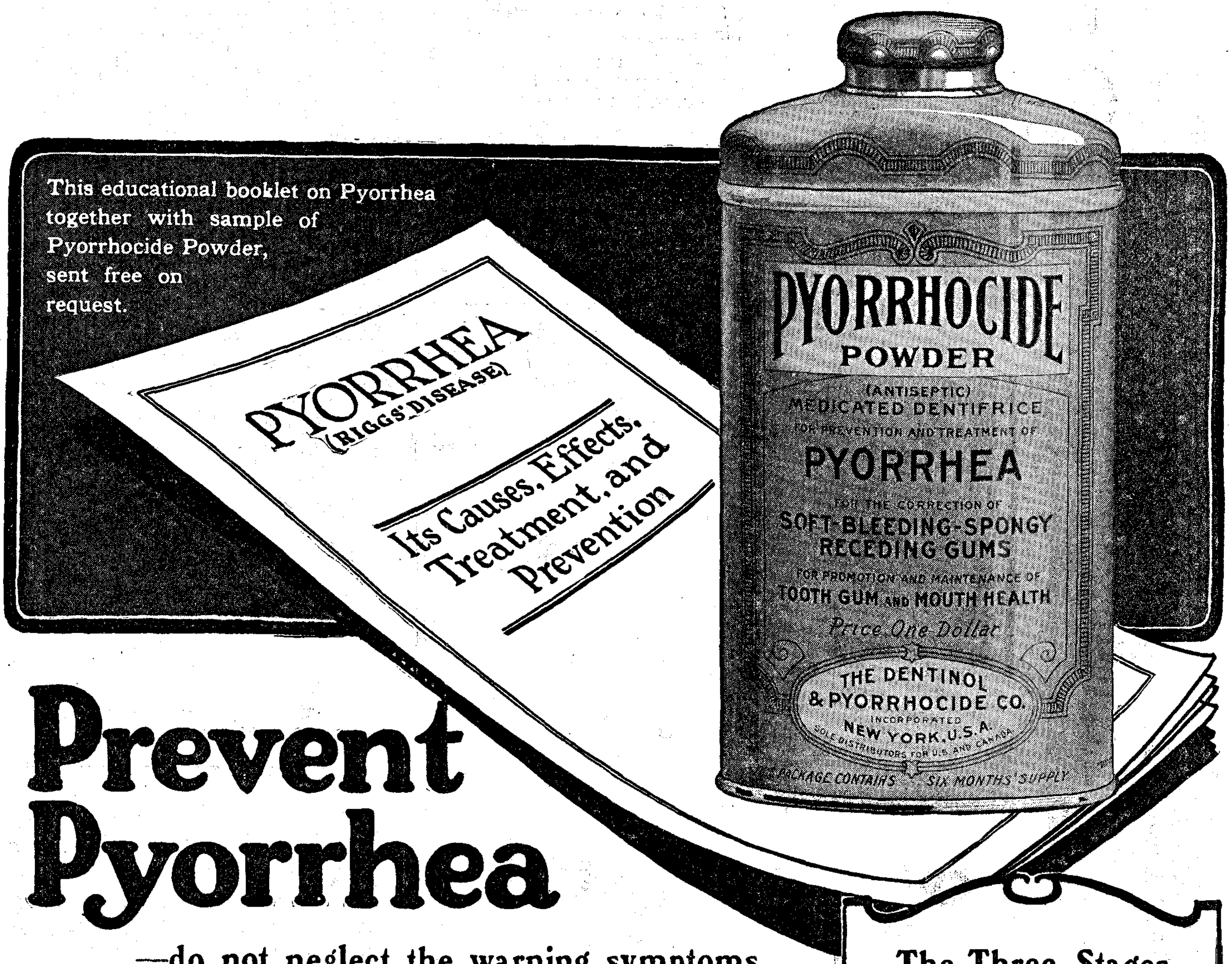
The Miller Rubber Company
Dept. A-72, Akron, Ohio

When having Tires or Tubes repaired by others request the use of Miller Repair Materials and you are sure of a longer-lasting job.

FREE
Send Your Address

This valuable Repair Guide is FREE for the asking. Write today for your copy.

(190)


PYORRHEA
(RIGGS' DISEASE)
Its Causes, Effects, Treatment, and Prevention
PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
(ANTISEPTIC)
MEDICATED DENTIFRICE
FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF
PYORRHEA
FOR THE CORRECTION OF
SOFT-BLEEDING-SPONGY
RECEDING GUMS
FOR PROMOTION AND MAINTENANCE OF
TOOTH GUM AND MOUTH HEALTH
Price One Dollar
THE DENTINOL
& PYORRHOCIDE CO.
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK, U.S.A.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR U.S. AND CANADA
PACKAGE CONTAINS SIX MONTHS' SUPPLY

This educational booklet on Pyorrhea together with sample of Pyorrhocide Powder, sent free on request.

Prevent Pyorrhea

—do not neglect the warning symptoms —tender, spongy, bleeding or receding gums

The prevention of pyorrhea requires that the gums be kept firm and healthy, and the teeth free from mucoid deposits and the daily accretions which harden and form tartar. A dentifrice to be effective must increase the vitality of the gums and establish greater resistance to the destructive germs ever present in the mouth, as well as thoroughly clean and polish the teeth.

Pyorrhocide Powder is specially compounded to meet these requirements. It is not simply the product of a chemist's laboratory; it has been scientifically developed and tested, since 1908, at clinics devoted exclusively to pyorrhea research and oral prophylaxis.

Thousands of leading dentists prescribe and employ Pyorrhocide Powder because these tests have demonstrated that it is a most effective means for correcting sore, bleeding, spongy and receding gums. It is unequaled as an aid in the prevention and home treatment of pyorrhea.

Pyorrhocide Powder removes the mucoid plaques or films and the daily accretions which form tartar (tartar is the principal, initial cause of pyorrhea). Its use helps to make soft, spongy gums hard and firm and to heal bleeding gums. It is of the highest efficiency as a cleanser and polisher of the teeth. Its superiority for general use as a dentifrice has been abundantly demonstrated.

If pyorrhea symptoms exist in your mouth, buy a box of Pyorrhocide Powder. Its soothing and healing action will show you why it has received the endorsement and confidence of the dental profession and of thousands of users.

All good drug stores and dental supply houses sell Pyorrhocide Powder. It is economical because a dollar package contains six months' supply.

Send for Sample and Booklet The booklet illustrated above gives, in non-technical language, the important facts about the prevention and treatment of pyorrhea which have been discovered through years of research in the Pyorrhocide Clinic. It makes clear the best method of co-operating with your dentist by the proper daily care of your gums and teeth.

We will be glad to send this booklet to you without charge, accompanied by a sample of Pyorrhocide Powder.

The Three Stages of Pyorrhea

⁂

Beginning

Deposits form on teeth at and under the gum margins, causing the gums to become inflamed, red and somewhat swollen. Teeth are firm but the gums are tender and bleed easily when tooth brush is used or coarse food masticated.

⁂

Intermediate

Considerable gum tissue becomes destroyed, exposing the roots of the affected teeth. The gums are much swollen and have a purplish color. The walls of the teeth sockets break down, causing the teeth to become loose. Teeth are quite tender on mastication. Pus oozes from around the affected teeth.

⁂

Advanced

In the advanced stage there is an *extreme loosening of the teeth*, a great loss of supporting bony structure and extensive pyorrhea pocket formation and copious flow of pus. The system absorbs this disease-producing pus. The entire health is often undermined.

The Dentinol & Pyorrhocide Company
1476 Broadway, New York City

show a death-rate in army-camps, when the epidemic was nearing its peak, of 206.4 per thousand of those stricken, an increase of 150 per thousand over the previous week. Before the outbreak the rate was between two and three per thousand.

General March states that every American soldier wounded in France, and all who become ill or are gassed, will be reported and their parents, relatives, and friends notified.

General Pershing cables a stirring appeal to miners to stand behind the American soldiers, telling them that "the more coal you produce the sooner we shall have peace."

The National Security League reports the enrolment of 500,000 women in its patriotic educational campaign.

October 20.—It is estimated that the Fourth Liberty Loan has exceeded the $6,000,000,000 mark and that the subscribers number nearly 25,000,000.

Figures given out by the Geological Survey show that coal production during the first six months of the 1918 coal year fell short by over 11,000,000 tons of meeting the estimated war-fuel needs.

Forty-five influenza relief-stations are established in New York City.

October 21.—The Enemy Property Custodian announces the seizure of Gustendorfer Brothers, Inc., a $1,000,000 corporation engaged in the manufacture of bronze paints, varnishes, and enamels. Ninety per cent of the stock is enemy owned.

The Shipping Board asks Congress for an additional $120,000,000 for ship construction, making a total of $3,004,000,000 for that purpose.

The Public Health Service receives reports of an improvement in the influenza situation in six States, but it is still spreading in twenty-seven other States. There is also a slight increase in both influenza and pneumonia in army-camps.

Food Administrator Hoover takes steps to feed nearly 10,000,000 repatriates who, it is expected, will be released from the areas evacuated by the retreating enemy.

October 22.—Army chaplains with the American Army have been informed officially that all the American dead in France will be brought home after the war.

The Railroad Administration has awarded contracts for its first towing steamers and forty steel barges for use on the Mississippi and tributary rivers. The total price is $6,170,000.

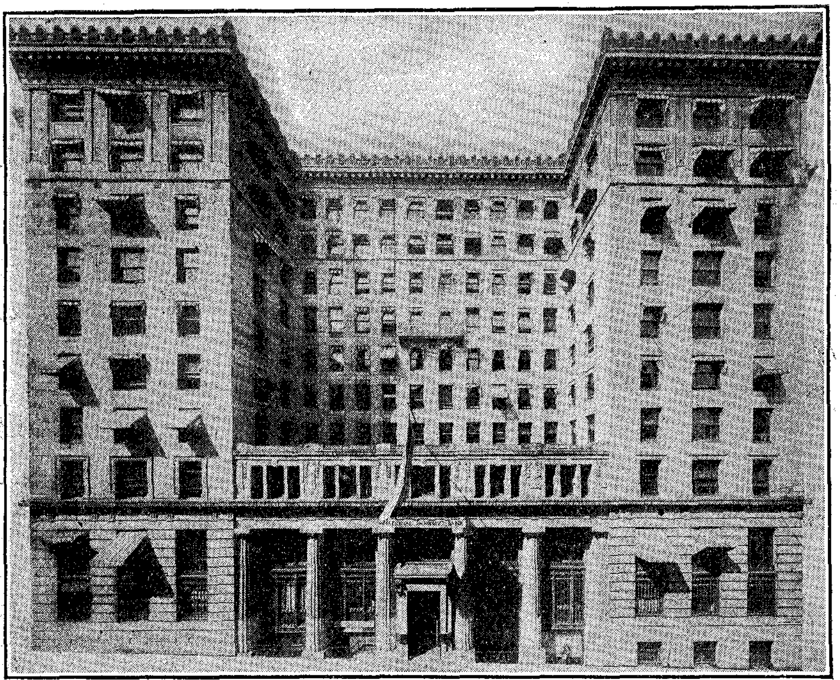
Out of 10,000 soldiers who voluntarily took the new vaccine treatment as a preventive against pneumonia, reports Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Beery, surgeon at Camp Dix, N. J., not one has contracted the disease.

October 23.—Secretary Daniels tells the House Naval Committee that 200,000 recruits for the Navy will be needed during the coming year, mainly to man merchant ships in the government service.

The War Department prohibits for the duration of the war all activities connected with fraternal organizations in colleges and universities at which student army-training corps have been established.

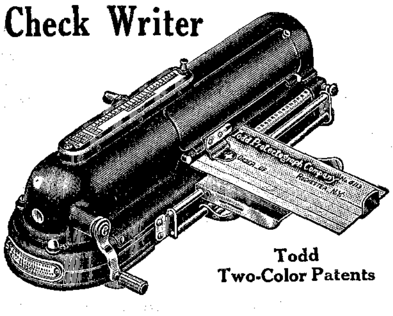
The annual report of the Red-Cross War Council shows that one-fourth of the entire population of the United States is included in the organization's membership. Through paid-in gifts and pledges they brought in last year a net total of $325,000,000. At Christmas, states the report, "we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red-Cross roll-call."

October 24.—Postmaster-General Burle-



National Shawmut Bank of Boston. (Established 1837.) Capital and Surplus, $19,500,000.

Protectograph
Check Writer



Todd
Two-Color Patents

TEN DOLLARS SIX CENTS

The World's Standard of Protection

Writes and protects the full amount in the body of the check, in dollars and cents (words, not figures) exact to the penny, in two vivid colors "shredded" through the paper. A complete word to each stroke of the handle. Quick, Legible, Uniform. Standard model as illustrated $50. Other models in all sizes and prices up to $75.

GWTCO
PROTOD
BOND

PROTOD Forgery-Proof Checks and Drafts are printed or lithographed to order *only* for owners of Todd machines *only.*

PROTOD defeats the "professional" forger. Chemicals in the fibre of the paper prevent changing the name of payee to some other name or to "cash" or "bearer," etc.

Every sheet of **PROTOD** is checked and safeguarded like U. S. bank-note paper, so there is no way for a crook to duplicate a genuine **PROTOD** Check.

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO.
(Established 1899)
1143 University Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
World's largest makers of checks and check protecting devices

How Much in the Bank?

That's the "question of the hour" in 'most any office.

Not, how much are you worth, but how much *in the bank,* subject to check.

It's the bank balance that furnishes the vital spark—to meet payments, to keep things moving. If something goes wrong with your checks the "spark" goes out. That involves negotiations with your banker and maybe a whole lot of trouble to get things going again.

In these days, when practically everything is done through banks, by check, there is no excuse for failure to use—

TODD SYSTEM
of
Check Protection

Protectograph Check Writer to prevent "raising" of the amount on any genuine check. PROTOD to prevent tampering with checks and common forms of forgery. The Todd System carries a valid Indemnity Bond legally insuring the user and his bank, *jointly.* It is iron-clad and leak-proof. It means *real security* for every going concern.

A famous forger known as "Scratcher," now in State Prison, has just written a little book telling the sad story of his downfall through easy money on checks—"inside information."

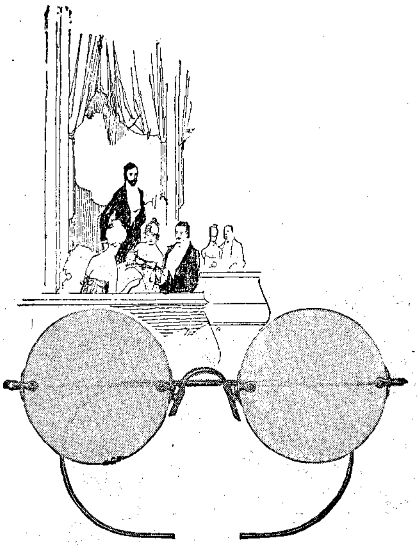
Pin this coupon to your business letter-head and you will get a copy free.

TODD
PROTECTOGRAPH CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send to address on my letter-head copy of "Scratcher Sends a Warning."

Name..

L. D. 11-9-18



Shur-on
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

Doubly Good

Your vision is corrected and improved by Shur-on glasses; moreover Shur-ons are good to look *at* as well as *through* —and *they cost no more.*

The genuine, made only by Kirstein, bear the name Shur-on (or Shelltex, if shell-rimmed) in the mounting. Look for it at your dealer's.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.
258 Andrew St., Rochester, N. Y.

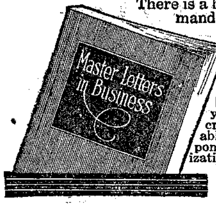
Shelltex - rimmed and rimless Shur-on eyeglasses and spectacles. Established 1864.

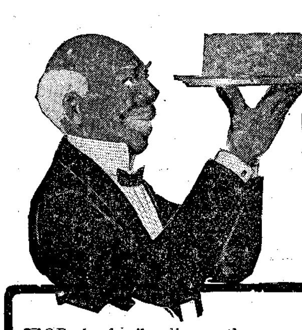
EARN
$35 to $100 a Week

There is a big, new, field—a growing demand for men and women skilled in Business Letter-Writing.

Large salaries are offered Letter Critics, Collection Correspondents, Mail Sales Directors, General House Correspondents, etc. LaSalle's new extension training by the "case" system will make you a high-grade correspondence critic, a master letter writer, capable of managing the entire correspondence department of a big organization. Train in your spare time at home. Low cost; easy monthly payments. Write **now** for free copy of "Master Letters In Business"

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Dept. 1152BLWB, Chicago
"The World's Greatest Extension University"





Old Virginia Fruit Cake

FOR the family dinner, the unexpected guest, the holiday treat, there is nothing so good as Bromm's Old Virginia Fruit Cake, made for 52 years from the same old recipe, which calls for quantities of the choicest fruits, nuts and other good things.

Packed in its snug tin box, it keeps indefinitely, like old wine, and is always deliciously fresh.

We ship prepaid, by parcel post, delivery guaranteed, to any address in U. S. Prices: 2-lb. tin $2.25; 4-lb. tin $4.00; 6-lb. tin $5.50. Order today for your own table, and let us send one for you to a friend, or your soldier boy as a holiday gift.

L. BROMM BAKING CO.
512 E. Marshall Street Richmond, Va.

Sold in New York by Park & Tilford. Exclusive selling rights in other cities open to high-grade fancy grocers.

son announces that aerial mail-service between New York and Chicago will be started between December 1 and 15.

Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the boycott committee of the American Defense Society, declares that the 10,000,000 pounds of German-made toys which arrived in this country October 23 constitute the advance-guard of a German commercial invasion of the United States.

The War Industries Board issues regulations restricting the production of lumber to the filling of essential requirements.

San Francisco passes an ordinance compelling the wearing of gauze masks by every person in the city as a means of preventing the spread of the influenza epidemic.

October 25.—President Wilson issues an appeal to the country for the election of a Democratic Senate and House. Many critical issues depend upon the people's verdict, he says, but he has "no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism." Yet "the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the Government under a unified leadership and that a Republican Congress would divide the leadership."

In a joint statement Republican leaders in Washington object to the President's contentions, announce their unswerving loyalty to the nation's war-aims, and commit the Republican party absolutely to the unconditional surrender of the Germans.

All organizations seeking funds for war-relief work, should, if possible, states Secretary of War Baker, be absorbed in the following agencies recognized by the President: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare League, the War Community Service, and the American Library Association.

Connecticut and Massachusetts munition-manufacturers are officially advised to speed up production because of a crisis that calls for unlimited exertion.

October 26.—The New York Federation of Women's Clubs announces that thousands of clubwomen are determined that the German toys recently received here shall not be placed on sale in America, and that plans are afoot to send them back to Germany or have them destroyed.

Professor Masaryk, president of the Mid-European Union, reads from the steps of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, a declaration of independence in behalf of the 65,000,000 people of the oppressed nations of Middle Europe.

The Senate Military Committee is told by the War Department that the total world's shipping tonnage is only seven per cent. less than at the beginning of the war.

Between September 2, 1914, and October 15, this year, the War Risk Bureau wrote $1,846,497,000 insurance on ships and cargoes, on which premium payments amounted to $45,825,000 and losses paid totaled $29,775,000, giving a profit to the Government of $16,050,000.

October 27.—Clocks are turned back one hour at 2 A.M. and standard time resumed throughout the country.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, issues a reply to the President's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress. Assuming that the President has impugned the loyalty and denied the patriotism of the Republican party, he urges Republicans to accept the challenge and fight back.

Fuel Administrator Garfield states that

The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

for Foot-Wise Army Men

Here's a shoe by Coward that is equal to the rigors of military service. Army men find that it meets its duties willingly and persistently. It is as good in the field as at inspection.

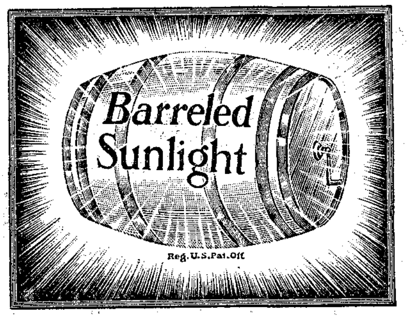
True to the regulation last but put together of excellent leathers with particular care as to joining and stitching. It is as waterproof as a leather shoe can be made. Hard or soft toe-cap. We are experienced in fitting by mail.

Write Dept. F.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., New York
(Near Warren St.) *Sold Nowhere Else*

XMAS SERVICE STAMPS·100 for 10¢
FOR YOUR LETTERS AND PACKAGES
1, 2 or 3 Stars (state which) with catalog of Cards and Novelties for all in the Service.
For Sale at all the Better Dealers
ERNEST DUDLEY CHASE, 294 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS
GREETINGS



Used in over 4,000 plants

Use the OIL paint with a glossy, tile-like, white finish. Made by a special process over which we have exclusive control. Contains no varnish. Its firm, yet elastic surface will not crack or scale, for it expands and contracts with temperature changes, and withstands vibrations.

RICE'S MILL WHITE
(Barreled Sunlight)

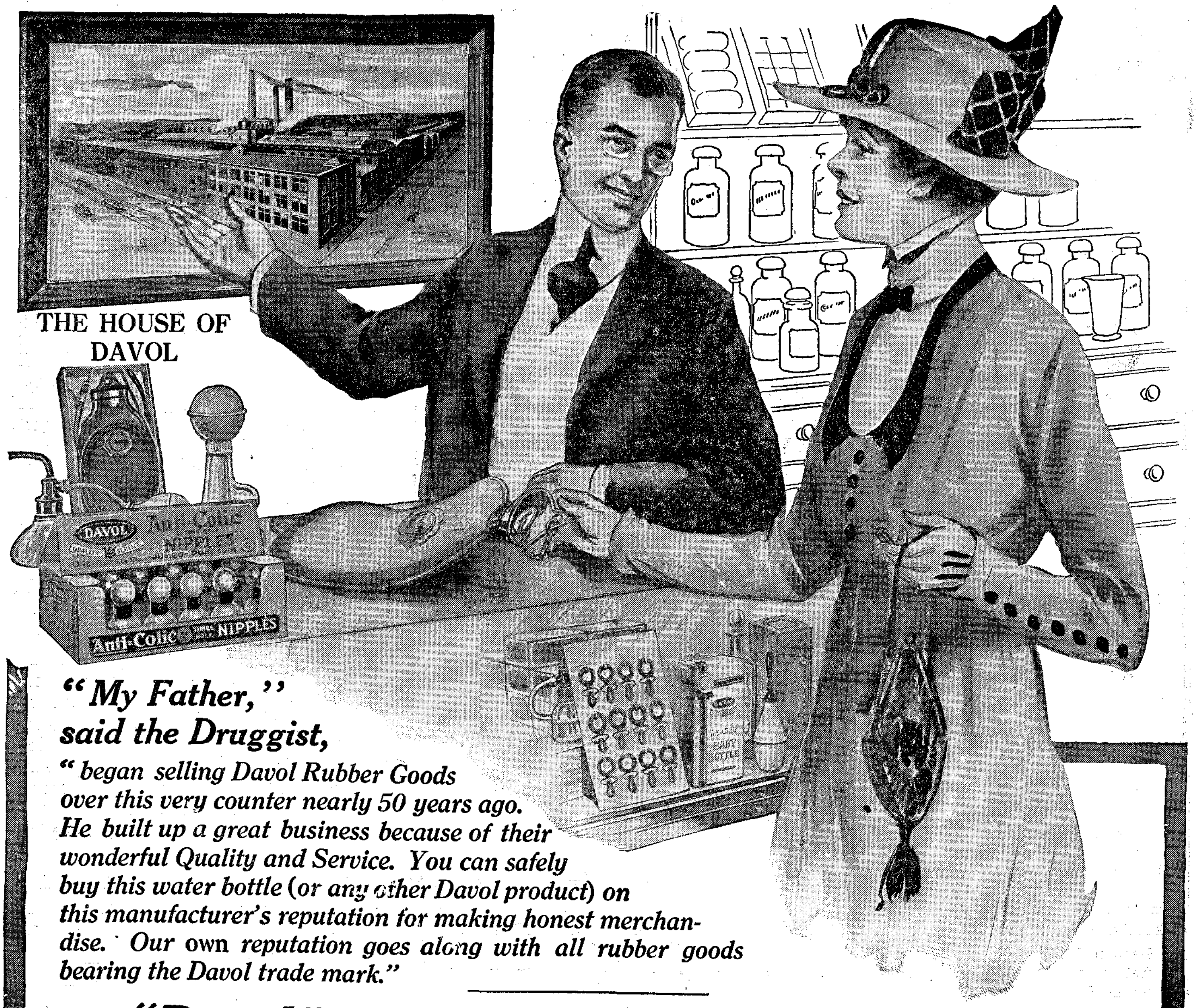
The original "Mill White." It increases your daylight 19% to 36% by actual tests. Reflects every ray of natural and artificial light. Reduces your lighting bills. Resists dirt. Is sanitary and can be washed clean when other paints need recoating. Remains white long after other paints have turned yellow under the same conditions. This we guarantee.

For all interior use in shops, factories, stores, restaurants, etc.

Sold in barrels, also in cans. Made in Gloss, Egg Shell and Flat.

Write for free booklet, "More Light."

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
29 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.



"My Father,"
said the Druggist,
" began selling Davol Rubber Goods over this very counter nearly 50 years ago. He built up a great business because of their wonderful Quality and Service. You can safely buy this water bottle (or any other Davol product) on this manufacturer's reputation for making honest merchandise. Our own *reputation goes along with all rubber goods bearing the Davol trade mark."*

"Davol" stands for Quality and Service

Rubber Goods are generally needed in times of stress—sudden sickness—therefore it never pays to buy the "cheap" kind. The House of Davol has won its place to leadership through its steadfast determination to give the great American public a square deal by using the best materials and expert workmanship that money can positively buy. Quality and Service are and have been the backbone of this great institution for almost half a century. Never buy rubber goods on *looks* or price—you can always trust the name "Davol" to protect your interests. The goods listed below comprise our No. 59 Ear and Ulcer Syringe; No. 682 Water Bottle; No. 672 Fountain Syringe; No. 502 Ice Cap; No. 147 Anti-Colic Nipples; No. 52 Nasal Douche, and No. 210 Breast Pump.

Davol "Superservice" Rubber Goods
For those who demand De Luxe Quality. These products are attractively packed.

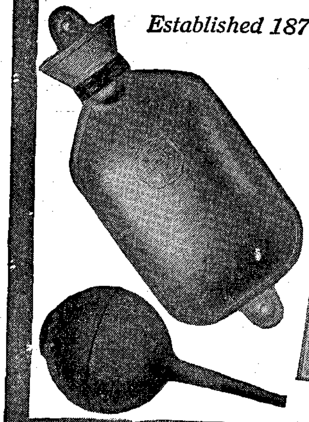
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST TO SHOW YOU THE DAVOL LINE

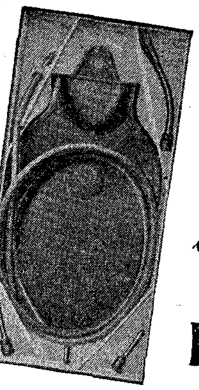
DAVOL RUBBER COMPANY

Executive Offices and Factory
Providence, R. I.
New York Boston
Chicago San Francisco

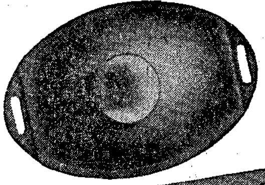
Booklet "Heat and Cold" Sent Free
Tells how to relieve many ailments and discomforts by use of hot and cold water.

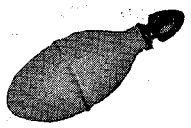
Established 1874



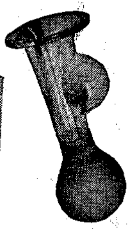


DAVOL
QUALITY SERVICE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
RUBBER GOODS





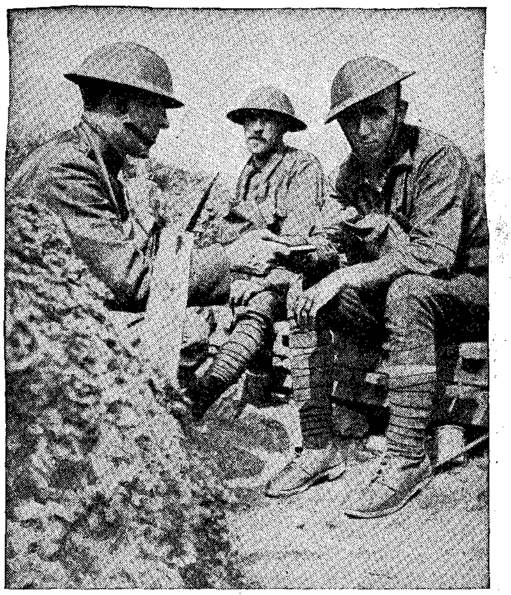
DAVOL Anti-Colic NIPPLES
Anti Colic NIPPLES



Let the Y.M.C.A. do it for you

You can't send chocolate to the boys across the water—but the Triangle workers can hand it to them. You can't serve them but you can hearten them.

You can't furnish them with music, light, warmth, books, magazines, inspiring speakers, a place to write and materials to write home—*except* by your contributions to the Y. M. C. A.



Earl Balleu, Y. M. C. A. worker, giving chocolate and smokes to sentries in advanced listening post. This is the extreme advanced position on the active front.

Space donated by makers of

Whitman's
Chocolates

there is no danger of a coal-famine this winter.

The Federal Food Board opens a campaign for more intensive voluntary conservation so that the pledge to provide our Allies with 17,550,000 tons of food this year shall be kept.

October 28.—In a letter to Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, President Wilson disavows any intention, through paragraph 3 in his fourteen peace terms, of advocating free trade for the world, irrespective of the wishes of the nations.

Colonel Roosevelt attacks the President's appeal to the country in a speech in New York City. The "appeal" is also vigorously discust during a partizan debate in the United States Senate.

New cases of influenza, numbering 2,812, are reported in Greater New York, a decrease of 2,085 from the preceding day's figures.

Fifteen thousand workers in Manhattan and Brooklyn clothing factories walk out on strike for a 20 per cent. increase in wages and a forty-four-hour week.

Shocked at the admittance of German toys into this country, and "mindful of the unspeakable outrages upon children perpetrated by the bloody hands that fashioned these toys," the Toy Manufacturers of the United States pass a resolution asking Congress to prohibit the further entry of German-made toys or other goods until the Central Empires have submitted to an Allied peace.

October 29.—Charles Evans Hughes delivers an address before the Union League Club criticizing President Wilson's appeal to the nation. The League of Republican Clubs, of New York, issues a declaration of its attitude toward the appeal.

The Republican National Committee's report on preelection expenses shows receipts of $469,345 and expenditures of $469,096.

Travel and Resort Directory

MOTORING IN UTE PASS

COLORADO SPRINGS - MANITOU
In the Land of Sunshine

Uncle Sam needs your top-notch efforts. It's Patriotic to Keep Well. Spend this winter where bright sparkling days full of sunshine give you renewed health and strength—where smooth motor roads, good golf links, winding trails, far-famed mineral springs and rugged pine-clad mountains invite you to vitalizing outdoor life.

Write today for photographic record of 100 winter days—and other booklets.
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
100 Independence Building
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The Old Ways Leave a Film

A million people are now brushing their teeth in a new way. And countless dentists are constantly urging others to do so.

It is recognized generally that old methods were unsatisfactory. Teeth discolor and decay despite the daily brushing. Tartar forms, pyorrhea starts. In fact, tooth troubles have constantly increased.

Now science knows the reason. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which constantly forms on the teeth. It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices and resists the tooth brush.

Old-time methods removed debris. They made the teeth seem cleaner. But they did not end that film.

That film absorbs stains and discolors. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus, nearly every tooth trouble is now traced to this clinging film.

A way has been found to combat that film. For general use it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. Many able authorities have proved its effects in four years of clinical tests.

We now ask you to prove them by using a special tube. See for yourself—in your own home—what even a short use can do.

This Test Will Convince You

Analysis shows that the film is albuminous. So Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin.

The purpose is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its accumulation. At the same time Pepsodent applies to the teeth an ideal polishing agent.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth.

But science has solved this problem. A harmless activating method has been found. Five governments have already granted patents. That method—used in Pepsodent—makes possible this pepsin application.

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Send us the coupon with 10 cents for a special tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch the results.

Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten—how they glisten—when the fixed film disappears.

This test is important to you—don't delay it. When you see the results and know what they mean, you will never return to the old ways.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BUILDING RETURNS FROM MANY AMERICAN CITIES

REFERENCE was made in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST to building returns for September from 142 American cities, as given in *Bradstreet's*, and as showing "only half speed, with little prospect of any immediate change." The statement "half speed" was an average that had been obtained from a computation in which all the 142 cities were included. Returns for individual cities were also given in *Bradstreet's*, and will interest readers:

	No. Permits 1918	No. Permits 1917	Values 1918	Values 1917
New England—				
Bridgeport	108	130	$509,845	$615,147
Burlington, Vt	8	13	30,000	7,400
Cambridge	40	52	318,414	60,276
Everett	15	22	6,406	25,550
Fitchburg	18	15	18,860	33,157
Hartford	66	112	123,615	478,236
Holyoke	5	9	21,250	176,900
Lawrence	24	20	844,940	51,245
Lowell	34	67	15,605	79,425
Lynn	15	24	6,005	21,650
Medford	14	39	9,775	125,850
New Bedford	43	46	69,600	113,275
New Haven	94	117	203,915	2,741,879
Portland, Me	30	40	24,605	84,415
Salem	25	49	3,810	37,380
Somerville	8	14	7,350	23,350
Springfield, Mass	71	106	134,880	180,255
Worcester	76	136	150,805	247,793
Middle—				
Allentown	10	24	12,025	77,580
Altoona	47	43	21,725	16,874
Auburn	11	17	23,775	13,925
Bayonne	26	13	53,570	21,680
Binghamton	99	112	27,025	54,530
Buffalo	277	276	483,030	1,064,000
Erie	115	108	390,948	166,983
Harrisburg	19	9	36,200	204,255
Lancaster	10	22	15,150	9,625
Mount Vernon	4	34	21,095	54,067
New York City—				
Manhattan*	13	16	275,700	1,915,300
Manhattan†	159	214	443,170	1,510,589
Bronx*	9	23	135,600	193,600
Bronx†	94	170	124,956	108,713
Brooklyn*	144	128	1 156,175	2,900,015
Brooklyn†	518	745	417,735	946,732
Queens*	242	205	758,127	818,642
Queens†	271	242	104 809	61.775
Total	1,450	1 743	3,416 272	6,455,366
Niagara Falls	33	75	86,600	168,410
Philadelphia	382	535	1,062,200	2,252,765
Pittsburgh	136	292	715,901	731,636
Rochester	95	173	142,245	915,877
Scranton	16	32	66,675	123,303
Syracuse	104	163	79,155	329,902
Troy	27	38	16,735	195,180
Utica	24	79	74,700	231,600
Wilkes-Barre	34	43	41,255	28.786
Williamsport	4	4	2,275	2,740
Yonkers	14	36	26,300	91,700
York	35	40	31,852	59,403
Western—				
Akron	195	361	369,660	1,165,400
Canton	55	78	72.790	252,250
Cincinnati	605	134	212 080	574,030
Cleveland	843	1 042	1,565,995	3,310,075
Columbus	169	181	261,155	220,840
Dayton	157	107	400,312	115,245
Detroit	713	877	2,657 470	2,284,280
Fort Wayne	22	63	56,475	513 960
Grand Rapids	63	111	133,955	180,813
Indianapolis	437	497	389,519	663,401
Lima	29	16	63,285	23,085
Louisville	69	89	75,044	80,600
South Bend	102	172	183,766	82,296
Springfield, O	8	24	9,775	38,025
Terre Haute	41	34	32 077	118,968
Toledo	161	288	234,733	656.927
Youngstown	276	151	671,860	287,040
Northwestern—				
Cedar Rapids	17	32	63,000	97,000
Chicago	200	321	2,447,600	4,334,400
Davenport	82	68	105 553	68,875
Des Moines	67	42	1,003,400	72,020
Duluth	120	141	830,172	342,140
East St. Louis	15	39	85,690	175,936
Fargo	16	27	11,500	70,175
Lincoln	44	34	126,960	124,855
Milwaukee	254	263	553,704	969,118
Minneapolis	332	506	373,855	799,785
Omaha	98	75	180,805	756,640
Peoria	23	32	90,785	118,995
Quincy, Ill	2	3	6,000	35,000
St. Paul	140	233	182,394	374,468
Sioux City	36	60	122,950	254,439
Sioux Falls	30	25	44,390	87,650
Springfield, Ill	57	33	76,000	77,850
Superior	89	97	39,685	39,157
Southwestern—				
Dallas	29	44	39,262	81,265
Fort Smith	12	12	22,240	11,300
Fort Worth	79	24	85,792	66,545
Galveston	388	200	15,286	14,316
Kansas City, Kan	20	31	373,150	100,047
Kansas City, Mo	213	225	306.250	343,280
Oklahoma	60	70	130,540	214,320
St. Joseph	20	36	21,635	25,210
Southwestern—				
St. Louis	407	264	$306,405	$533,110
San Antonio	203	169	242 680	120,065
Topeka	17	20	11,304	189,980
Waco	24	17	45,250	56,217
Wichita	82	81	170,355	206,940
Southern—				
Atlanta	181	183	377,890	287,208
Augusta	119	5	30,462	7,120
Birmingham	231	399	457,900	137,316
Charlotte	15	18	30,325	20,425
Chattanooga	107	171	12,181	40,331
Greensboro	8	6	46,500	454,950
Huntington	16	41	29,021	63,300
Jackson	1	5	1,000	2,250
Jacksonville	21	40	74,560	22,850
Knoxville	87	10	51,113	303,104
Memphis	55	136	27,960	252,655
Miami	32	60	32,700	111,620
Mobile	4	8	1,200	10,300
Nashville	16	20	56,103	56,774
New Orleans	62	53	220,830	86,396
Norfolk	42	48	180,660	90,630
Richmond	63	85	285,570	95,780
Roanoke	16	30	9,152	17,255
Shreveport	55	67	73,940	28,967
Tampa	47	59	14,875	59,946
Washington	227	282	242,165	773,645
Wheeling	30	51	13,985	14,351
Far Western—				
Boise	29	34	5,416	8,770
Butte	40	74	40,288	108,100
Colorado Springs	16	15	23,375	3,999
Denver	164	184	155,850	654,410
Fresno	67	84	109,910	71,575
Long Beach	318	76	491,188	6,848
Los Angeles	520	505	724,091	613,865
Oakland	333	247	564,254	195,717
Pasadena	61	96	33,551	74,200
Phœnix	50	24	78,170	17,725
Portland, Ore	603	265	475,951	184,285
Pueblo	37	26	10,124	13,440
Sacramento	58	54	91,583	68.800
Salt Lake City	56	98	183,750	335,500
San Diego	79	107	39,316	55,203
San Francisco	242	306	795,096	1,137,685
San Jose	23	23	42,931	72,955
Seattle	1,458	740	1,402,310	441,800
Spokane	88	101	28,298	40,040
Stockton	45	50	38,550	57,968
Tacoma	393	96	226,267	102,308

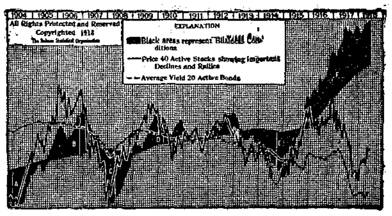
* New work. † Alterations.

RAILROAD EARNINGS NOW HEAVY

For the month of August the operating revenues of American railways reached $502,759,622, which was a record surpassing that of any previous month. It was a sum greater by 7 per cent. than the showing made in July, and disclosed a gain of 37.3 per cent. over the figures for August, 1917. On the other hand, as *Bradstreet's* points out, the total of net revenue from operations, *viz.*, $143,771,957, was somewhat less in amount than for July, tho it was a rise of 20.5 per cent. over August of last year. After deducting what may be termed ordinary taxes, as distinguished from war-taxes, net operating income for August of this year amounted to $128,123,081, the increase over August, 1917, being 22 per cent. Operating expenses, aggregating $358,987,665, increased 45 per cent. over August of last year, expenditures for maintenance of equipment having advanced 93 per cent., and charges for transportation 33 per cent.

Bradstreet's remarks that it is needless to say that the increase in freight as well as passenger-rates "played an important part in expanding operating revenues for the month of August last." The earnings derived from freight amounted to $349,816,570, the increase over August last year being 39 per cent., while the income from passenger service brought in $113,651,976, the advance over August, 1917, being approximately 40 per cent. Further:

"Operating revenues for eight months of the calendar year amounted to $3,051,828,939, an increase of $440,707,552, or 16.8 per cent., over the corresponding time in 1917; but as operating expenses absorbed $2,489,862,562, or $652,607,815 more than in the first eight months of last year, net operating revenues show up at only $561,966,377, this sum reflecting a



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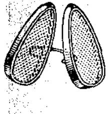

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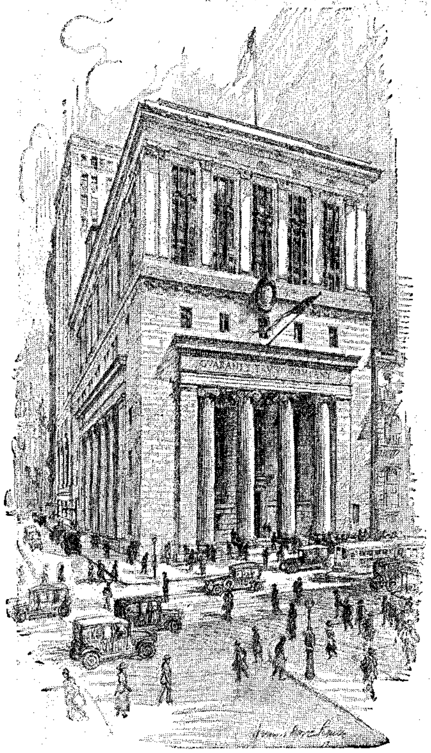

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decrease of $211,900,263, the equivalent of 27 per cent. The balance of earnings after taxes for the first eight months of the current calendar year amounted to $438,476,373, a loss of $220,405,413 from the like time of 1917. The following table gives in small compass the essential facts as to earnings for August and the eight months ended therewith:

RAILWAY EARNINGS (193) ROADS

August	*1918*	*1917*	*Changes*
Mileage	232,866	232,202	I 664
Tot. op. rev.	$502,759,622	$366,223,601	I $136,536,021
Expenses	358,987,665	246,918,741	I 112,068,924
Net op. rev.	$143,771,957	$119,304,860	I $24,467,097
Bal. after tax	128,123,081	104,472,891	I 23,650,190
Rev. per mile	2,159	1,577	I 582
Exp. per mile	1,542	1,063	I 479
Net per mile	617	514	I 103
Op. inc. per mile	550	450	I 100
Eight Mos.			
Tot. op. rev.	$3,051,828,939	$2,611,121,387	I $440,707,552
Expenses	2,489,862,562	1,837,254,747	I 652,607,815
Net op. rev.	$561,966,377	$773,866,640	D $211,900,263
Bal. after tax	438,476,373	658,881,790	D 220,405,413

"The following table shows the trend of railway earnings over a period, the percentages reflecting the increase or decrease, as the case may be, from the preceding year:

	Per Cent. Gross 1918	*Inc. Net 1918*	*Per Cent. Gross 1917*	*Inc. Net 1917*	*Per Cent. Gross 1916*	*Inc. Net 1916*
January	*5.0	*83.2	15.2	11.0	21.7	56.7
February	.9	*49.4	.9	*26.7	27.7	57.0
March	15.1	*6.3	9.2	*8.0	25 1	42.9
April	16.0	*1.9	13.5	.5	22.1	39.0
May	9.3	*15.6	14.8	3.5	28.2	52.2
June	12.5	*136.0	16.8	10.0	21.6	25.4
July	34.4	37.0	15.0	3.0	18.6	25.8
August	37.3	20.5	11.6	*3.8	21.1	28.1
September	....	....	9.9	*6.3	13.1	9.8
October	....	....	12.7	4.6	10.6	7.7
November	....	....	9.9	*18.3	7.4	*1.3
December	....	....	8.0	17.5	7.7	*4.8

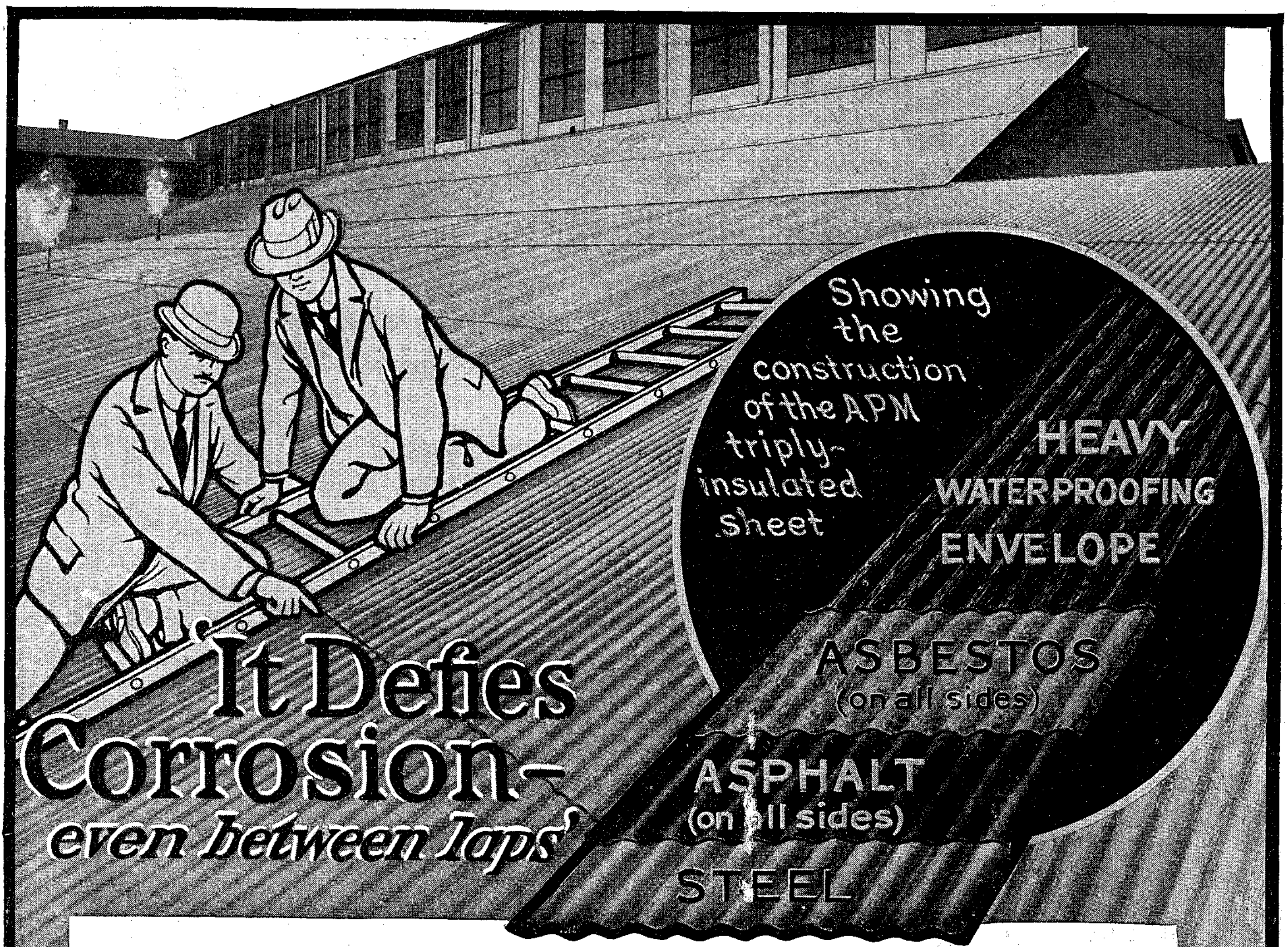
* Decrease.

"Expenses and taxes for August compare with preceding months as follows:

	1918	*1917*	*1916*
January	$285,484,162	$229,256,203	$196,137,642
February	275,267,724	221,500,882	196,902,301
March	298,604,206	243,268,331	207,079,863
April	295,792,051	241,888,416	203,409,042
May	301,263,163	253,128,960	209,295,430
June	452,269,042	250,759,951	209,888,026
July	332,617,165	252,708,289	208,548,009
August	374,584,634	261,993,693	217,114,252
September	......	268,746,282	217,310,277
October	......	280,927,836	224,194,519
November	......	281,488,325	220,054,044
December	......	276,128,331	224,214,274
Total	......	$3,061,495,499	$2,534,147,679

The operating contracts between the railways and the Director-General of Railroads are still pending. *Bradstreet's* notes that, according to latest accounts, the Interstate Commerce Commission "is largely responsible for the present delay," that body having been charged with the important duty of computing and certifying the amount of rentals based on net operating earnings of the various railways during the three-year test-period. While some delay would naturally be inevitable in a matter of this sort, "the commission seems to have unduly protracted what would seem to be a matter of preparing statistics from its own records."

The distribution of new standard equipment ordered by the Railroad Administration and allotments of its cost among various roads have led to more or less difficulty. Some of the railways were not in need of the new equipment, and could not employ it even if its acceptance was forced upon them by the railroad control. Corporate officials of various companies in consequence opposed the plan, holding that by its adoption they would be charged with, and become responsible for, the cost of large amounts of additional locomotives and cars "which were not necessary for the operation of their own lines and over the use of which elsewhere they would have no jurisdiction." This matter has been "regarded as too important to justify acquiescence by the railway companies without at least a protest."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ASPHALT (on all sides)
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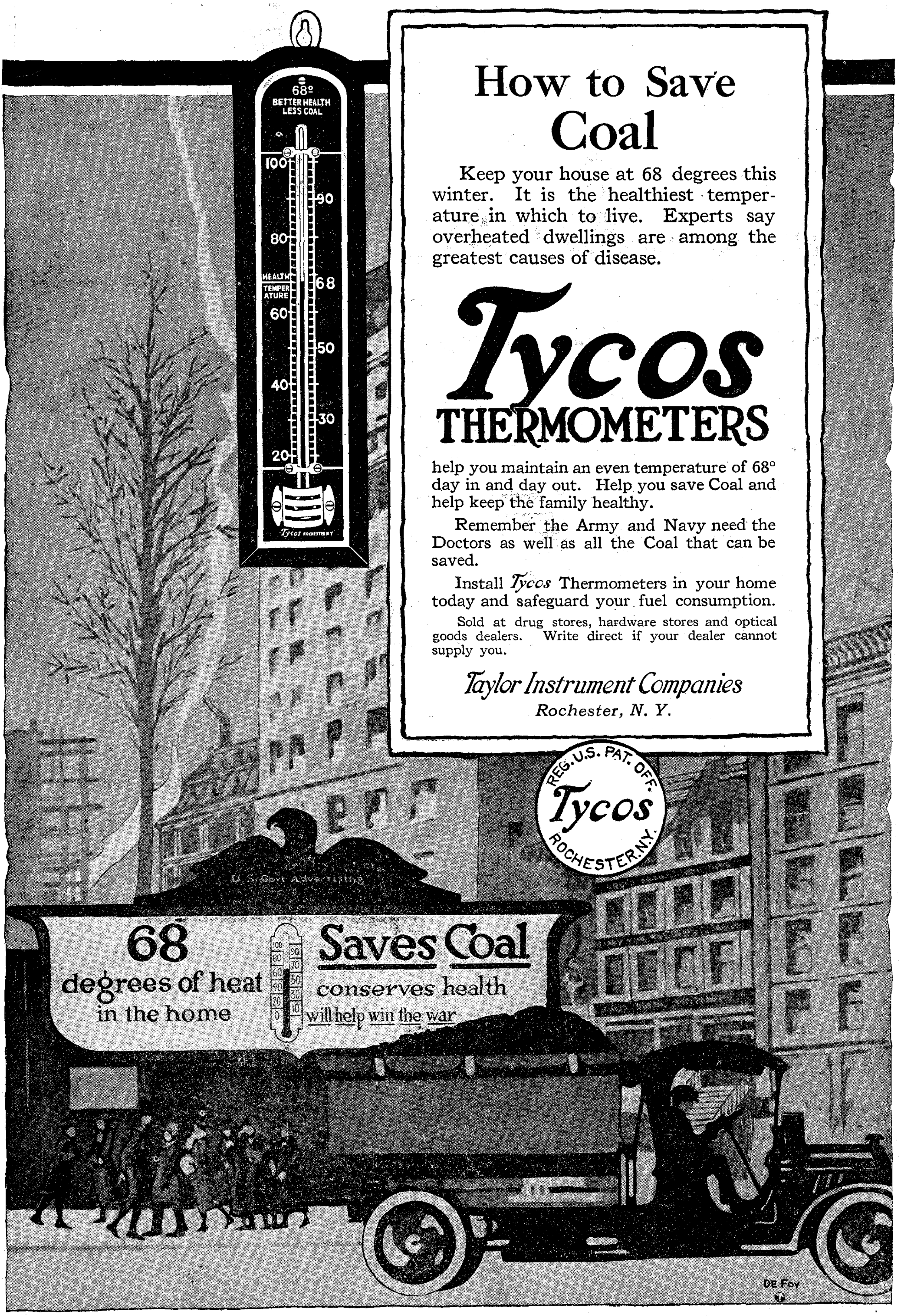
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